IMPORTANT TO ADVERTISERS.
THE
"BOMBAY GAZETTE"
IS
THE OLDEST DAILY PAPER
IN ASIA.

THE
Bombay Gazette.
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THE OFFICES OF THE
"BOMBAY GAZETTE"
are now situate
IN HOMJI STREET,
ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE.
Where all communications must be Addressed.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

MAIL SERVICE.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA

Date of Sailing 2-30 p.m.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1913				
12th Apl.	MOLDAVIA..	†9000	.....	...
19th "	MALOJA	†2500	.....	...
26th "	SALSETTE ...	6000	MONGOLIA.....	10000
3rd May	EGYPT	8000	.....	...
10th "	SALSETTE ..	6000	MACEDONIA ...	10500
17th "	PERSIA	8000	.....	...
24th "	SALSETTE ...	6000	MALWA	11000
31st "	MANTUA	1000	.....	...
7th June	SALSETTE ..	6000	MOOLTAN	10000
14th "	ARABIA ...	8000	.....	...
21st "	DELTA.....	8000	MOREA	11000
28th "	INDIA	8000	.....	...
5th July.	SALSETTE..	6000	MARMORA	10500
12th "	HIMALAYA	7000	.....	...
19th "	SALSETTE..	6000	MEDINA	12500
26th "	EGYPT	8000	.....	...
2nd Aug.	SALSETTE..	6000	MOLDAVIA ..	10000
9th "	PERSIA	8000	.....	...
16th "	SALSETTE..	6000	MALOJA	12500
23rd "	CALEDONIA	8000	.....	...
30th "	SALSETTE.	6000	MONGOLIA ...	10000

All the above steamers are fitted with *WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.*

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to connecting Steamers at Port Said.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on the day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place at 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on Wednesday, taking Passengers for the Straits, China, and Japan, and return tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For accommodation and further information, apply to

A. H. FROOM,
Superintendent.
Bombay.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

French Mail Steamers.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Capts.	To sail on
Australien	6385	Costa	9th April, 1913.
Caledonien	4120	Fabre	7th May, 1913.
Dumbea	5685	Aumeran	4th June, 1913.
"Ville de La Ciotat"	6378	Mages	2nd July, 1913.
Nera	5685	Cousiz	30th July, 1913

PASSAGE FARES.

	1st	2nd	3rd
To Marseilles (single) .. Rs.	594	495	225
Do. (return) .. "	891	743	405
To London (single) .. "	660	528	270
Do. (return) .. "	990	797	495

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd or the Italian Line at reduced Fares.

For further particulars apply to—

H. WILLIAMS, Agent.
Albert Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

SOCIETA' NAZIONALE DI SERVIZI MARITTIMI (RUBATTINO LINE.)

BOMBAY to NAPLES AND GENOA direct;

FOR BRINDISI AND VENICE (transhipping at PORT SAID.)

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
Sardegna	5255	A. Muzio ..	April. 15, 1913
Sicilia	5229	D. Maganzini	May 15, 1913
Sardegna	5255	A. Muzio ..	June 15, 1913

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE, BEER, AND ELECTRIC FANS.

	1st Class.	2nd Class	3rd Class
Single Ticket from	Rs. 450 to 550	Rs. 350	Rs. 165
Return Tickets available for two years from	Rs. 675 to 825	Rs. 525	Rs. 247

Through tickets to LONDON on application.

Through tickets to NEW YORK in connection at Naples or Genoa, 1st Class, from Rs. 790 to Rs. 690. Special rates for Missionaries. Passengers for Europe have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice or vice versa, and can break journey at any port en route

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS are issued to return either by the Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles, or by the Austrian Lloyd from Trieste

BOMBAY TO SINGAPORE AND KOBE.

Vessels.	Tons	Captains.	To sail on
Capri	4196	A.de Amezaga	Ap. 16, 1913

SALOON FARES to SINGAPORE, Rs. 165; to KOBE, Rs. 250; DECK FARES to SINGAPORE, Rs. 45; and to KOBE, Rs. 70.

Subject to alterations for further particulars, apply to—

G. FERRERO,
Elphinstone Circle, BOMBAY. Agent.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorial Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude at reasonable rates Special terms for contracts. Apply to the Manager, The "Bombay Gazette" Electric Press

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LD.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS.

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Docks.

Steamers Tons Sailing Date Time Route via.
Linga ...2185 Mon. 7th April, 11 a.m.* P D. &C. M.
Barjora ...3164 Thurs. 10th April. 9 a.m. † C. M.
Lhasa ...2184 Friday 11th April 6 a.m. direct.

*Porebunder, Dwarka, Cutch Mandvie.
†Cutch Mandvie.
‡Or later on arrival of English Mail Steamer.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH.

(Weekly.)

S. S. "Barjora," 3,164 tons, on Thursday, 10th April, calling at Muscat, Bushire, and Mahomerah.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF PORTS. (Weekly.)

S. S. "Kola," 1,205 tons, on Thursday, 10th April, calling at Verawal, Mangrol, Karachi, Pasni, Charbar, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Henjam, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Mahomerah and Busreh.

FOR SEYCHELLES, EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA. (Fortnightly.)

Steamers.	Tonnage.	Sailing on
*Pentakota	3418	Thursday, 17th April.
†Pundua	3305	" 1st May.
*Palamcotta	3413	" 15th "
†Lindula	3358	" 29th "

*Calls at Seychelles, Mombassa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.
†Calls at Lamu, Mombassa, Zanzibar, Beira, Delagoa Bay, and Durban.

Passengers may book through to Cape Colony Ports transhipping at Durban, to the steamers of the Union Castle or other line.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

A Steamer on or about 19th April.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings with onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO., Agents.
Nicol Road, near Ballard Pier, BOMBAY.
7th April, 1913.

ANCHOR LINE.

REGULAR SAILINGS FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

The following SAILINGS have been arranged

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON, 1913.

Steamers.	Tons.	Capts.	Leave Bombay 1913.
Circassia	6722	C. F. Osborne, R.N.R.	10th Ap.
Scindia	5106	Wm. Kelso ..	22nd "
Castalia	6388	G. Mitchell ..	5th May
Elysia	6368	J. Coverley ..	18th "
Massilia	5091	J. Thomson ..	5th June
Olympia	5124	J. Kinnaird ..	15th "
Circassia	6722	C. F. Osborne, R.N.R.	5th July.
Scindia	5106	Wm. Kelso ..	19th "
Castalia	6388	G. Mitchell ..	3rd Aug.
Elysia	6368	J. A. Coverley	17th "
Massilia	5091	J. Thomson ..	1st Sept.
Olympia	5124	J. Kinnaird ..	17th "
Circassia	6722	C. F. Osborne, R.N.R.	4th Oct.
Scindia	5106	Wm. Kelso ..	15th "
Castalia	6388	G. Mitchell ..	26th "
Elysia	6368	J. Coverley ..	11th Nov

FARES.

	Single.	Return.
Bombay to Suez .. .. Rs.	413	627
Bombay to Port Said ..... "	446	677
Bombay to Marseilles and back from Liverpool "	578	924
Bombay to London Overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool ..... "	653	999
Bombay to Gibraltar ..... "	590	891
Bombay to Liverpool ..... "	605	957
Bombay to New York .... "	841	1,429
Bombay to Cairo, including train fare to Suez ..... "	446	

All return tickets are available for two years.

Concessions granted to Families, Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, &c.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon, and expreienced Stewardess, and is fitted with every comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and electric fans in every cabin free of charge.

Officers of the army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leaves by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The advertised rates to Europe, include a passage by B.I.S.N. Co.'s steamer, between Karachi and Bombay.

Through tickets to America per Anchor-Cunard Joint Passenger Service.

For any further information regarding passage, apply to the Undersigned

W & A GRAHAM & CO.,
AGENTS, Bombay.

BOMBAY AMERICAN LINE.

DIRECT SAILINGS MONTHLY.

TAKING CARGO FROM NEW YORK, BOSTON, PHILADELPHIA, OR BALTIMORE.

For further particulars regarding freight, apply to

W. &. A. GRAHAM & CO.,
TURNER MORRISON & CO.,
Agents,

JOB PRINTING.—Apply at the "Bombay Gazette" Electric Printing Works, Homjee Street, Fort

HERE IS SOMETHING that will interest YOU

Our New Price Lists FREE.

APPLY TO THE

DIAMOND JUBILEE WASHING CO.,

DRY CLEANING, DYEING AND ELECTRIC FINISHING WORKS,

2-14, Hummum Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....	£2,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	£1,000,000
RESERVE FUND	£1,000,000

HEAD OFFICE :—
26, BISHOPSGATE, LONDON, E.C.

BRANCHES :

Calcutta	Cochin	Zanzibar
Bombay	Chittagong	Mombassa
Madras	Rangoon	Nairobi
Karachi	Mandalay	Nakuru
Lahore	Colombo	Kisumu
Armitsar	Kandy	Jinja
Delhi	Newara-Eliya	Kampala
Cawnpore	Aden (Camp).	Entebbe
Tuticorin	Aden (Steamer point).	

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives deposits FIXED for one year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 and up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed, when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal cities of Europe, India, China, Africa and Australia, purchased and collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities and Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS AND CASH CREDITS granted on approved securities.

Post Box No. 141, BOMBAY. RALPH KIDD, Acting Manager.

International Banking Corporation.

HEAD OFFICE: NEW YORK.

Capital Paid up .. Gold	$ 3,250,000,00
Reserve Fund ..... "	" 3,250,000,00
Undivided Profits.... "	" 558,288,69

LONDON OFFICE:—36, Bishopsgate E. C.—

BRANCHES:—

Bombay.	Cebu.	San Francisco.
Calcutta.	Shanghai.	Mexico.
Singapore.	Hankow.	Panama.
Hongkong.	Peking.	Colon.
Canton.	Yokohama.	Empire
Manila.	Kobe.	

THE CORPORATION sells drafts and Cable Transfers on the principal cities of Europe, America, Australia, China, and Japan, buys bills of exchange, Letters of Credit, and carries on every description of Banking and Exchange business.

CURRENT DEPOSITS ACCOUNT opened, on which interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances, from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for 12 months and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

TRAVELLERS CHEQUES SUPPLIED.

H. A. W. BRENT, Ag. Manager.
BOMBAY OFFICE,
42-43 Church Gate Street.

COX & CO., BANKERS & AGENTS

ESTABLISHED 1758.

Registered under the Companies (Consolidated) Act, 1908.

CAPITAL PAID UP £400,000
RESERVE £50,000

HEAD OFFICE:—16, CHARING CROSS RD., LONDON.

BRANCHES:—Bombay, Calcutta, Karachi, Rawalpindi, Muree, and Srinagar (Kashmir).

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened, and FIXED DEPOSITS received. Rates of INTEREST to be obtained on application.

LETTERS OF CREDIT issued, and DRAFTS granted on London at the Bank's Current Rates of exchange, and on Branches and Agencies throughout India.

TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made.

ADDRESSES for cabling purposes registered free of charge.

INSURANCE of every description effected.

SHIPPING, PASSAGE, AND AGENCY BUSINESS of every description, including IMPORT and EXPORT OF CARGO and BAGGAGE, with STORAGE of Baggage and other goods, effected by COX'S SHIPPING AGENCY, Limited, in connection with Messrs. Cox & Co., SAILING LISTS and HANDBOOKS supplied on application.

A copy of the Half-yearly Balance Sheet will be forwarded on application.

HEAD OFFICE:
CHARING CROSS, LONDON, S. W.

Comparison of Quality is unnecessary as Noiseless Napier Quality is already an undisputed asset, but a wrong impression does exist about Noiseless Napier prices. We therefore cordially invite

COMPARISON OF PRICES OF NOISELESS NAPIER CARS.

15 h.p. 4-Cylinder Noiseless Napier Standard Chassis (8 feet 10 inch wheelbase) with Torpedo Body, Hood and Screen... Rs. 7,162-8-0
15 h.p. 4-Cylinder Noiseless Napier Standard Chassis (8 feet 10 inch wheelbase), including light "All-Purpose" body ... Rs. 9,000-0-0
15 h.p. 4-Cylinder Noiseless Napier Chassis de Luxe with model de Luxe Landaulette, including detachable wire wheels and spare wheel minus tyre ... ... Rs. 9,975-0-0
30 h.p. 6-Cylinder Noiseless Napier Chassis with Torpedo body including Hood and Screen including detachable wire wheels and spare wheel minus tyre ... ... Rs. 11,482-8-0
30 h.p. 6-Cylinder Noiseless Napier Chassis Saloon body including detachable wire wheels and spare wheel minus tyre ... ... Rs. 13,350-0-0
30 h.p. 6-Cylinder Noiseless Napier Chassis Landaulette body, including wire wheels and spare wheel minus tyre ... Rs. 13,050-0-0
38·4 h.p. 6 Cylinder Noiseless Napier Chassis with Torpedo Body, Hood and Double Screen, including detachable wire wheels and spare wheel minus tyre ... ... Rs. 15,640-0-0
38·4 h.p. 6-Cylinder Noiseless Napier Chassis and Landaulette body, including detachable wire wheels and spare wheel minus tyre ... ... Rs. 17,025-0-0
59·9 h.p. 6-Cylinder Noiseless Napier Chassis, Luxurious Torpedo body, detachable wire wheels and spare wheel minus tyre ... ... Rs. 19,315-0-0
59·9 h.p. 6 Cylinder Noiseless Napier Chassis, Luxurious Pullman body, detachable wire wheels and spare wheel minus tyre ... ... Rs. 21,900-0-0

Lamps and horns to device extra.

To the above prices should be added Packing Charges, Insurance, Shipping Charges and Freight London, plus Customs Duty and Clearance Bombay.

PLEASE SEND FOR A CATALOGUE OF NAPIER CARS.

MARCKS & CO., LTD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

BANKS.

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE :—Gresham Buildings.

PAID UP CAPITAL	Rs. 15,00,000
RESERVE FUND	Rs. 1,00,000

Banking business of every description transacted.

PRESENT RATE for SHORT DEPOSITS.
Payable in 15 day's notice 2½ per cent under Bank Rate.
Payable at 30 days' notice 2 per cent under Bank Rate.
Payable at 60 days' notice 1 per cent. under Bank Rate.

NO CHANCE OF LOSING MONEY DEPOSITED IN THIS BANK.

The following figures of the Working Capital show the Bank's progress in 1912

31st January, 1912 ..	Rs. 8,00,000
30th April, "	Rs. 24,00,000
31st July "	Rs. 52,00,0000
30th December "	Rs. 100,00,000

S. N. POCHKHANAWALA (C.A.I.B.), London. Manager

THE ALLIANCE BANK OF SIMLA, LIMITED.

CAPITAL (paid up)	Rs. 20,00,000
RESERVE FUND (in Government Paper)	Rs. 29,00,000

HEAD OFFICE :—SIMLA.

BRANCHES :—

Calcutta, Bombay, Agra, Ajmere, Cawnpore, Darjeeling, Lahore, Mussoroie, Murree, Rawalpindi, Delhi, and Umballa.

CORRESPONDENTS.

London, Edinburgh, Dublin, and in all the principal towns throughout India.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest on the accounts of individuals and private firms allowed half yearly at 2½ per cent. per annum to the 31st May next on daily balances from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 and thereafter at 2 per cent., but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed at rates which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK.—Deposits received and interset allowed. Rules on application.

BANKING BUSINESS of every description treatment. RULES OF BUSINESS and full information obtainable on application.

W. A. M. LATTEY, Agent
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.

(ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895.)

CAPITAL AUTHORISED	Rs. 20,00,000
CAPITAL ISSUED	Rs. 15,00,000
CAPITAL PAID UP	Rs. 9,71,432
RESERVE FUND (in Govt. Papers)	Rs. 9,25,000

HEAD OFFICE—LAHORE.

BRANCHES—

Amritsar, Bombay, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, D.I. Khan, Ferozpore, Gujranwalla, Jullundhur, Karachi, Kasur, Lahore City, Lyalpur, Ludhiana, Multan City, Peshawar City, Peshawar Cantt, Rawalpindi. Sargodha, Sialkote, and Srinagar.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANKS DEPOSITS. Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, and CASH CREDITS. The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of out-stations are bought, collected, and discounted.

For other particulars, and rules of business apply to

SRI RAM, B.A.
Manager.
Bombay, 89, Apollo Street

BANKS.

THE Mercantile Bank of India, Limited.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL	£1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£1,125,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£ 562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£ 562,500
RESERVE FUNDS	£ 415,000

HEAD OFFICE :
40, Threadneedle Street, London, E.C

LONDON BANKERS :
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES :

BOMBAY, KARACHI, CALCUTTA, Sub-Branch HOWRAH (Calcutta), DELHI, RANGOON, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, KUALA LUMPUR, KOTA, BAHRU (Kelantan), PENANG, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives deposits on the following terms :—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs.1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter period to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising interest and dividends when due

JAS. MURDOCH.
Manager.
Esplanade Road, Bombay.

THE EASTERN BANK, LTD.

HEAD OFFICE.
9, Crosby Square, London, E.C.

BRANCHES AT
Bombay, Calcutta, and Bagdad.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....	£1,000,000
PAID UP	£ 400,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£ 600,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS :—

The Rt. Hon. LORD BALFOUR of Burleigh, Kt.
Sir JACOB E. SASSOON, Bart. (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon & Co.)
EMILE FRANCQUI, Esq. (Director of the Banque d'Outremer.)
JAMES LEIGH WOOD, Esq., C.M.G (Messrs. Brown, Shiply & Co.)
J. C. GEORGES BOUILLAT, Esq. (Director of the Societe Generale de Paris.)
J. S. HASKELL, Esq. (Messrs. E D. Sassoon & Co.)

BOMBAY COMMITTEE :

Sir JACOB E. SASSOON, Bart.
A. J. RAYMOND., Esq.
Sir DINSHAW M. PETIT, Bart.
MATHURADAS GOCULDAS, Esq.

BOMBAY OFFICE :

Corner of Hornby Rd., and Churchgate St.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received on terms to be ascertained on application.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE PURCHASED, loans and credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken. The purchase and sale of Government securities, stocks, and shares undertaken and dividends thereon collected for constituents

W. M. ANDERSON,
Manager.

Standard Oil Company of New York,

MARSHALL'S BUILDING,
BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY.

LARGEST IMPORTERS OF AND DEALERS IN:—

Kerosene and Lubricating Oils,
Motor Spirit: Pratt's and Pegasus Brand,
Pratt's Genuine Spirit or Turpentine
Grease,
Paraffine Wax, &c., &c.

KEROSINE OIL BRANDS:—

Snowflake	150	in cases.
White Rose	150	" "
Chester	125	" "
Devoe's	125	" "
Monkey	125	" "

These well-known Brands are imported and sold in cases only.

Elephant 125 in tins, and in bulk from yellow carts.

SHELL MOTOR SPIRIT

RETAIL AGENTS FOR BOMBAY:

MESSRS. E. M. CHINOY & CO., DUNCAN ROAD.

LIBERAL TERMS TO DEALERS | SHELL SPIRIT IS IMPORTED INTO INDIA ONLY BY | LIBERAL TERMS TO DEALERS

THE ASIATIC PETROLEUM CO. (INDIA), LTD.

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, KARACHI.

MONGINI BROTHERS.

THE FIRM FOR
CHOCOLATES.

PETER'S AND NESTLE'S SWISS CHOCOLATES,
CADBURY'S AND FRY'S ENGLISH CHOCOLATES,
MORIONDS AND GARIGLIO'S ITALIAN CHOCOLATES
HELLERS' AUSTRIAN CHOCOLATES,
KING GEORGE'S CHOCOLATES,
And Regal and Tudor Assortment of Chocolates.

NUT CHOCOLATE, MILK CHOCOLATE, CHOCOLATE NOUGAT, Chocolate Biscuits, Liqueur Chocolate, Chocolate Pralines, Chocolate in tablets, Chocolate in tins, and a large assortment of beautiful chocolate boxes suitable for presentation.

MONGINI BROTHERS,
CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

MYSORE GOVERNMENT STATE RAILWAY DEPARTMENT.

TENDER FOR PERMANENT WAY FASTENINGS.

NOTICE is hereby given that sealed Tenders will be received at the office of the Engineer-in-Chief, Mysore States Railway, Construction Department, Bangalore, up to noon on the 15th May, 1913, for permanent way fastenings, required in connection with the Bangalore-Chickballapur Light Railway, Gauge 2'-6".

2. The requirements are approximately as under :—

	Quantity required No.	
Fish blots, nuts and washers for use with second hand M. G. 41 1-4 lbs. rails	about 55,000	(Weighing 21·48 tons.)
Dog spikes for the above rails on Wooden Sleepers	about 275,000	(Weighing 65·06 tons.)

3. The materials should all be supplied as soon as possible and early delivery will be taken into consideration when Tenders are being considered. Conditions of Contract and Drawings can be had from the office of the Engineer-in-Chief.

4. Each Tender should be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 100 in cash or Government Promissory Notes, as earnest-money, and be superscribed "Tender for Fastenings for Rails," in default of which the Tender will not be considered.

5. The final acceptance of any Tender will rest with the Engineer-in-Chief, who reserves to himself the right to accept a Tender in whole or in part. He does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender or to assign any reason whatever for rejection.

E. A. S. BELL,
Engineer-in-Chief.
Mysore State Railway, Construction Dept.,
Bangalore, 3rd April, 1913.

EUROPEAN GENERAL (ST. GEORGE'S) HOSPITAL ENDOWMENT FUNDS.

KHANDALLA CONVALESCENT HOME.

A GENERAL MEETING of Subscribers to the above Funds, will be held at Messrs. Killick Nixon and Co.'s Office, on April 7th, 1913, at 6-15 P.M.

BUSINESS.

To consider the report of the Committee, and to pass the accounts for the season 1911 and 12.

L. H. SAVILE,
Honorary Secretary.

WHEREAS MAHARAJ BAHADUR SINGH, son of late RAI DHANPAT SINGH BAHADUR of Balucher in district Murshidabad, has brought a Civil Suit No. 288 of 1912, in the Court of the Special Sub-Judge of Hazaribagh styling himself, as general Manager of the Jain Sitambri Sect in behalf of the said Sitambri Sect of Jains against 1. Seth Manik Chund of Bombay 2. Seth Hira Chund of Sholapore 3. Harsukh Das Seth of Hazaribagh. 4. B. Karam Chund of Arrah, 5. Babu Gulab Chund of Chapra, 6. Parikh Chuni Lal of Borsad Gujrat, 7. Jai Kumar Jor of Akola, Ahmednagar, 8. Bhattarak Satyandra Bhusan of Ura in Jhansi, 9. Dayabhai, at present of Madhuban district Hazaribagh, 10. Dhanu Lall, of Calcutta, and 11. Parmesti Das of Calcutta, for having it declared that the defendants as also the whole Digambri Sect have no right to worship in the temples on the Paresnath Hill in Gadi Palgunj Sub-District Giridih, district Hazaribagh, without permission of the Sitambri Sect of Jains, and in a mode approved by them and that they cannot occupy the Dharamsalas on the said Hill without similar permission.

That an order be passed directing the correction of the entry made in the Khas Khatian of Khewat, No. 7, accordingly and whereas the said Plaintiff has put in petitions for permission of the Court under order, No. 1, rule 8 of Act V of 1908, India Council, which is cited as Civil Procedure Code of 1908, to himself on behalf of the whole Sitambri Sect of Jains, and also for permission that the said defendants be sued on behalf of the whole Digambri Sect of Jains, it is hereby notified that the said Sitambri and the Digambri Sects of Jains of the institution of the said suit and that any member or members of the said Sects of Jains so willing may apply to the said Court to be made parties to the said suit.

B. S. SEN,
Spl Sub-Judge, Hazaribagh.
Dated Hazaribagh, the 25th March, 1913.

NOTICE is hereby given that BAI AIMAI, widow and sole Executrix of the Will of SORABJI JAMSETJI SODAWATERWALLA, has agreed for the absolute sale to our client of the undermentioned piece or parcel of vacant land or ground. All persons having any claim or interest to or in the said plot of land or any part thereof by way of sale, gift, inheritance, mortgage, charge, lease, lien, trust or otherwise howsoever are required to make the same known in writing to the Undersigned at their Office, at No. 57, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to any such claim or interest and the same if any will be treated as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Foras land or ground containing by admeasurement 1,033 square yards or thereabouts (as mentioned in the latest Collector Bills), situate at Mingootmandli, Parel, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old Nos. 133 and 187, Collector's New Nos. 12058, 12130, and New Survey No. $\frac{2}{2778}$, and bounded as follows :—On or towards the East by a public passage, on or towards the West and South by the property of Sorabji Jamsetji Sodawaterwalla, and on or towards the North by the property of Kucher Koalee, and which said piece of land is now in the possession and occupation of the Vendor.—Dated this 3rd day of April 1913.

EDGELOW, GULABCHAND,
WADIA & CO.,
Purchasers Attorneys.

NOTICE.

PHIPSON & CO., BOMBAY.
AGENTS AT DELHI.
KING, KING & Co., 1, Kashmir Gate.

DEWJEE CANJEE & CO., Beds, Library, Presses, Sofas, Chairs of latest designs, made and supplied.—Chuckla, No. 6.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

BOMBAY TELEPHONE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND of Rs. 2-8-0 per Share (free of Income Tax), for the year ended 31st December, 1912, has been declared and will be paid at the Registered Office of the Company, on and after Monday, the 7th April, 1913, on week days between the hours of 11 A.M., and 3 P.M., Saturdays, 11 A.M., to 1 P.M., to Shareholders, whose names appear on the Company's Register on the 13th of March, 1913, upon production of Share Certificates.

REGINALD ELLIS,
Secretary.
Bombay, 27th March, 1913.

HOUSE, Bazaar and Dhobie Account Book for 12 months, with Servants Diary Wages Table, Reciper, Instructions, and Will Form by G. L. CHARD, 6th edition, revised. Price Rs. 1-8. No. 5 dept. A. and N. Co-operative Society Ld., Bombay.

SALES BY AUCTION.

ENNETT & COMPANY
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF COTTON, damaged by Fire and Water.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 7th instant, at 4-30 p.m., (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at Arthur Bunder, Colaba, on account of the Insurance Offices concerned—

About 800 full-pressed bales of Khandesh, Khandwa, Bengal, Kekri, Biawar, Alwar, Meerut, and other kind of cotton, damaged by fire and water.

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF COTTON, Cotton Waste, Hard Waste, etc., damaged by Fire and Water.

On WEDNESDAY, the 9th instant, 3 p.m., (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at Mody Bunder, on account of the Insurance Offices concerned—

A large quantity of cotton, cotton waste, and hard waste, etc., damaged by fire and water.

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

BENNETT & CO.
Bombay, 7th April, 1913.

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ASK FOR
SUTTON CARDEN'S
LONDON OLD TOM GIN,
"SOFT AS CREAM,"
Guaranteed absolutely Pure.

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PURE POT STILL WHISKEY.

The quality of this fine old mild flavoured Whiskey is guaranteed the same to-day as for the past **130** years.

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For Your Consideration!
—REPAIRS—

Our Repairing Department is in charge of a European, who has had many years of practical experience at Home. Intricate repairs a pleasure. Bring your car along and take our "expert" opinion.

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BOOKS FOR SALE.

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Our Star Films
FRA DIAVOLO :
A Romantic Drama full of incident and startling situations.

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The funniest of funny films.

JIU-JITSU SEMI-FINALS,
under the direction of
Capt. McLAGLEN,
To be concluded
On FRIDAY,
When the prizes will be distributed to the Winners.

MAHABLESHWAR POLO TOURNAMENT & RACES, 1913.

THE POLO TOURNAMENT will commence on SATURDAY, May 3rd, and the Races will be held on May 10th and 12th.

Prospectuses may be had on application.

A. H. M. WILSON,
Hon. Sec., Polo Tournament and Races,
Staff Quarters, Malabar Hill, Bombay.

CINEMA DE LUXE,
GAIETY THEATRE.
CINEMA THEATRES Co Ltd.
TO-NIGHT ! TO-NIGHT ! !
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SIR MARK ANTON.
The great Protean actor. Gala performance of
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Musical Burlesque Drama in One Act by Sir Mark Anton.
To be followed by impersonations of Sir Mark's Cosmopolitan Concert Review.
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1 MINUTE'S WALK from MAIDANIA.
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Hours Show at 7 and 10.
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NEW TRICKS ... ...
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YOU "MUST" SEE OUR DRAMA
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FOR ONE WEEK ONLY
Special Engagement of the Master MAGICIAN
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In an entire New Programme of Mystical Illusions and Wonders
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DON'T FAIL TO SEE HIS LATEST CREATION.
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GRUYERE, GORGONZOLA and PARMESAN CHEESE, the best obtainable.
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For pale people is a valuable remedy in all cases of overwrought brain work' impotency, weakness, early stage of consumption, and indigestion, etc., Rs. 1-8 each.
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1913

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COLLEEN BAWN,
A Magnificent Drama
Taken from the Famous Play by
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A GRAND IRISH PRODUCTION
3 parts—3,000 feet.
Every scene, including interiors, was made in Ireland, and in the exact location described in the original play.
3 Shows Nightly
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SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Only advertisements for clerks, servants, &c., Goods for sale or wanted are accepted in this column.
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WE SELL this miniature whisky jug mounted in Silver. It holds just one gill and is cleaner and more elegant in use than the pegmeasure of the refreshment bar type. As each guest is served with one for his exclusive own it becomes unnecessary to urge the importunate question of quantity. The noggin is a silent and home like suggestion of "just help yourself," while the obtrusive "half or full peg, Sir?" sounds too business like.

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5. A fashionable NEW CAPE CART, by Steuart and Co., painted dark blue; very little used; bought only last year. Rs. 600.

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To H. H. The Maharaja of Dhar,
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FOR SALE.—A quantity of Furniture, including chairs, tables, curtains, almyrahs, dressing table, and beds, &c. Apply to Box No. 918, care of "Bombay Gazette."

FOR SALE.—A slightly used HAMMOND TYPEWRITER, original price Rs. 500, offered at Rs. 350. Apply Box No. 934, care of this Paper.

FOR SALE.—An EXCELLENT PROPERTY, situated near Colaba Causeway, suitable for office as well as residential purposes. For particulars apply to Box No. 919, care of this Paper.

FOR SALE.—A HANDSOME BROUGHAM, nearly new with Rubber Tyres, everything in order; also a thorough bred WALER. Owner going home; a reasonable price will be accepted. Apply Box No. 920, care of this Paper.

WANTED.

WANTED.—Three fully qualified INDIAN NURSES with Maternity training for Civil Hospital, Jalgaon. Apply with copies of testimonials to the LADY SUPERINTENDENT, Nursing Establishment, Civil Hospital, Jalgaon, (East Khandesh).

WANTED.—NIGHT SUB-EDITOR, for English Morning Paper. None but experienced, reliable men need apply.—Box No. 940, "Bombay Gazette" Office.

WANTED.—IMMEDIATELY, a smart European or Eurasian ADVERTISEMENT CANVASSER, one who has worked in the paper line. Liberal term to the right man. Apply to Manager, the "Bombay Gazette."

WANTED.—TWO ENGLISH GENTLEMEN to join two others in a Chummerie. For further particulars, apply to Box No. 916, care of this Paper.

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SPACIOUS GROUND FLOOR, at present occupied by Evans, Fraser & Co., as well as large and small Rooms as offices TO LET, in a central position convenient for business. Well lighted and ventilated, at 28, Esplanade Road, Fort, adjoining the Bombay Club and the High Court.—Apply to MANAGER of Mr. Dhunjibhoy Bomanji, on the first floor.

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TO BE LET.—TWO FLOORS of a Building, at Cawasji Patell Street, Fort, open on all sides. Rent Moderate. Apply Box No. 932, care of this Paper.

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SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The steamer Oceana, 2,132 tons, Captain E. O. Bergstram, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Durban 16th March with a cargo of coal.

The B. I. S. N. Co's. steamer Linga, 957 tons, Captain R. S. B. Butler, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Karachi, with a general cargo and passengers.

The steamer Beme, 1,899 tons, Captain J. Younger, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Rangoon 19th March, with a cargo of bulk oil and general.

The Wilson Line steamer Hidalgo, 2,760 tons, Captain R. A. Harbord, arrived in harbour on Friday from Hull 27th February via Karachi with a general cargo and during the voyage she experienced S. W. and Westerly galle in the Bay of Biscay.

The German East Africa Line steamer Praesident, 2,086 tons, Captain J. Schutt, arrived in harbour on the 4th instant from Durban 8th March, with a general cargo, 19 cabin and 109 deck passengers.

The steamer Beckbergen, 2447 tons, Captain D. J. Dettond, arrived in harbour on the 4th instant from Blyth, with a cargo of coal.

The steamer Jerseymoor, 2407 tons, Captain W. B. Barton sailed on Saturday for New York and Philadelphia. with a general cargo.

The steamer Stephanotes, 2584 tons, Captain R. A. Goodridge, sailed on Saturday for Calcutta with ballast.

The P. and O, S. N. Co's steamer Arabia, 4098 tons, Captain W. B. Palmer, sailed on Saturday for London, with mails, a general cargo and passengers.

The Bombay and Persia S. N. Co's Steamer Khosran, 2410 tons, Captain J. Hannah, sailed yesterday for Mussowa, with a general cargo and passengers.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Burgora, 1,908 tons, Captain F. R. Cammack arrived in Bombay harbour on Saturday evening from Busrah March 24 via Karachi with a general cargo and passengers.

The steamer Umzumbi 2,318 tons, Captain H. S. Robertson arrived in harbour on Sunday from Port Natal, March 20 with a general cargo and coal and 10 cabin and 11 deck passengers.

The steamer Shirby 2,192 tons, Captain R. R. Stone, arrived in harbour on Sunday from Karachi April 3 with ballast.

The steamer St. George, 2,673 tons, Captain J. H. Francis arrived in harbour on Sunday from Rangoon March 26, with a cargo of rice.

MEN-OF-WAR AND R. I. M. VESSELS.

H M S Highflyer....Capt R A Nugento ..... R N Flagship
H M S Philomel.....Comdr Ballard ..... R Navy
H M S Sphinx.....Comdr Geo J Todd ..... Spl Ser Bt
R I M S Minto.....Lieut G H Finnis ..... R I Marine

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—April 6.

Abydos .....1939 Daber ..... Bo A Line Co
Angus.....2329 Dokus..... T M & Co
Aviemoor..... 2382 Koefod .....T Jewandas
Banca.....3794 Potter .....P & O Co
Beme.....1897 Younger...S Wallace & Co
Bukhergen.....2447 Haud .....T M & Co
Clouteham .....3875 Widdess.....W & A G Co
Olan Macpher ...3224 Day .....W & A G Co
Cape Ortegal.....3136 McDonald.....29-3..... Kobe...T M & Co
Crosby Hall ...2593 McMillan.....L'pool..... K N & Co
Delta .....4780 Mattin...23-4 .....P & O Co
Elsa.....2304 Warsoe.....
Faris.....737 Coates ...Arab Steamers
Huntsman .....4327 Goldman .....T M & Co
Kasara.....504 King .....M M & Co
Mombasa.....2787 Lacock .....M M & Co
Marmaris.....Comdr Muhlis ..... Turkish G Boat
Noor-el-Bahr.....212 Mahomed .....Nacodo
Nawab.....2041 Koss .....T M & Co
Okara.....3439 Hirst..... M M & Co
Oceara .....2132 Bergstram... .....
Shah Jehan.....698 Nacoda .....Nacoda
Urlana.....3383 Wilson .....M M & Co

VESSELS IN DOCK.—April 6.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Capts.	Dest.	Date.	Agents
A Semiramis	2553	Pavisich		16-4	A L S N Co
B Hidalgo	2760	Harbord		Hull	J Finlay & Co
C and R Moltke'els	3094	Sohrieder			Karachi W & A G & Co
D & E Chantala	4949	Diamond			M M & Co
F Islanda	3360	Maclean			M M & Co
G Moshtari	1817	Hughes			T Morrison & Co
H President	2087	Schutt		Durban	A Strandes & Co
K Shinyo Maru	3664	Okuma			N Y Kaisha
P Ostmark	4399	Peter			W & A G & Co
Q Rahmani	1873	Hughes		Jeddah	T Morrison & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Sardegna.....3525 Albert .....R Line
2 Circassia.....4315 Osborne .....L'pool..... W & A G & Co
4 Mantank Point...3079 Care...W & A G & Co
7 Clan Colquhoun...3760 Young ...J Finlay & Co
8 Persia.....3779 Bartole ....Japan..... A L S N Co
9 City of Benares...4476 Muller...K N & Co
10&11 Kt Errant.....4779 Jones ...Hull..... K N & Co
12&13 China.....4160 Tocque...China..... P & O Co
16 Dunrobin 2319 Carr Hamburg etc. T M & Co M W D D

R. I. M. S. Dufferin.....Comdr La Touche..... R I Marine
P & O Dock
Rio Sado.....Ortegco.....Port Gunboat H W P D
Mabandi.....549 Ahmed .....Bo S N Co H W V D
Linga.....651 Butler .....M M & Co

ARRIVALS.

April	Vessels.	Commanders.	From
4	Praesident s...	Schutt	Durban Mar 8
	Hidalgo s.....	Harbord ...	Hull Feb 27
	Beme s	Younger ...	R'goon Mar 19
	Beckbergen...	deHond ...	Blyth Mar 7
5	Linga s	Butler	K'chi April 3
	Oceana s.....	Bergstrams	Durban Mar 16
	Barjora	Cammerck..	Basreh Mar 24
	Umzimbi ...	Robinson...	P Natal Mar 20
6	Shirby.....	Stone	K'chi April 3
	St. George ...	Francis	R'goon Mar 26
	Kola.....	Elton	Busreh &c

DEPARTURES.

April	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
5	Potagonia ...	Cox	Hull
	Arabia.....	Palmer	London
	Stephanotes...	Goodridge..	Ca'cutta
	Jerseymoor...	Barton	New York
6	Khosrou	Hannah ...	Mussova

The following vessels began to load yesterday :—
Steamer Beme for Rangoon.
" President for Zanzibar, &c.
" Hidalgo for Hull.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The British India Steamship Co.'s steamer Chanda left Port Said on the morning of the 4th instant. The same Co's steamer Chanda left Suez on the evening of the 4th instant. The same Co's steatmer Nevasa left Suez on the evening of the 4th instant, and the same Co's steamer Neuralia left London on the afternoon of the 5th instant.

The Clan Line Steamer Co.'s steamer Ormiston left Liverpool on the evening of the 4th inst.

The Ellerman Line steamer City of Birmingham, passed the Canal outward bound on the 4th instant and is due to arrive in Bombay about noon on the 13th instant. The same Co's steamer Branksome Hall left Liverpool outward bound on the evening of the 3rd instant.

The Messageries Co's steamer Australian left Colombo for Bombay on Saturday the 5th instant and she is expected here on Tuesday the 8th instant at 6 a.m.

DAILY EXPORTS.—APRIL 5.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Circasia s—39 bales wool, F F Campbell and Co ; 115 bales wool, P Moorlidhur; 330 bales wool, E D Sassoon and Co ; 523 cwts crushed bones, V Esmail and Co ; 226 cwts bone mill, V Esmail and Co.

Crosly Hall s—512 cwts myrabomas, S Cooverji and Co.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

Circasia s—130 casks goat skins, E N Stein.

FOR MANCHESTER.

Circasia s—14 bales cotton yarn, R Ramji and Co ; 1 bail woolen carpets, R Ramji and Co.

FOR GLASSGOW.

Circasia s—4 casks chutney, H P Setna and Co.

FOR BARCELONA.

Circasia s—52 bales hemp, E Oomersey.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Circasia s—1 pot andropogan, Volkart Bros.

FOR ANTWERP.

Dunirobin s—6,498 cwts groundnut, Ralli Bros ; 60 bales hemp, F F Campbell, 110 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co , 36 bales hemp, K Vishram and Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

Dunirobin s—100 bales hemp, K Vishram and Co ; 2,000 cwts, gingellyseed, B S Lloyd and Co.

Mountank Points—605 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co ; 25 bundles cow-hides, H Gannon and Co ; 450 cwts cow-horns, Hollingsburst and Co ; 4,000 cwts gram, L Dreyfus and Co.

FOR HULL.

Knight Errent s—21,600 cwts cotton seed, Ralli Bros ; 732 cwts castor seed G Bhmjee ; 36 cwts myrabolams, S Cooverjee and Co; 1,316 cwts cotton seed, Ralli Bros ; 1950 cwts cotton seed, T Tulsidas ; 10,089 cwts cotton seed, A Khimji.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Knight Errent s—110 bales cotton, N Mofusil and Co ; 13 bales cotton fly, K Visram and Co.

FOR NEW YORK.

Jerseymoor s—2,900 cwts eastorseed Ralli Bros.

FOR CATANIA.

Sardegna s—2,000 cwts wheat, Ralli Bros.

FOR NAPLES.

Sardegna s—100 bales cotton N F and C. Corporation Ltd 100 bales cotton J A Begbie and Co; 200 bales cotton W Wolf and Sons.

FOR GENOA.

Sardegna s—230 bales cotton, W Wolf and Sons.

City of Benares s—4,002 cwts Linseed, A Blascheck and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Semeramis s—100 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

China s—275 cwts gum olibanum, P Jethabhoy; 25 cwts sharkfins V Ooka; 30 cwts linseed, 4 cwts castor seed, 48 cwts buffalo pickers, L. Hurjiwan.

Persia s—25 bales cotton twist, E D Sassoon and Co ; 50 bales cotton twist, D Sasoon; 100 bales cotton twist, Framji Sons and Co.

Chinyo Maru s—2 cwts myrabolams, N Y Kaisha.

POR OSAKA.

Banca s—1,000 bales cotton, J A Begbie.

Cape Ortegal s—100 bales cotton, N M K Kaisha.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

The charges for announcement of Births, Marriages, Deaths and Memoriam Notices, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender, are Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. Cash strictly in Advance.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

CARSON-PARKER.—On the 30th March at Fernwood, Coonoor, the wife of J. Carson-Parker, of a daughter.

WETHERALL.—On the 2nd April, at Hassan, the wife of Mr. P. R. W. Wetherall, Deputy Commissioner, Hassan District, Mysore State, of a son.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Bombay Corporation, 3-40 p. m.
Sassoon S. and W. Company, Ordinary General Meeting, 3 Forbes-street, 3-30 p. m.
Wilson Philological Lecture, 5-45 p. m.
European General (St. George's) Hospital Endowment Funds, General Meeting, Messrs. Killick Nixon's Office, 6-15 p.m.
Aga Khan Hockey Tournament, Baroda vs. Parsi Pioneers B., Gymkhana Ground, 5-40 p. m.
Girls' Friendly Society Meeting at Cathedral Boys' High School, 6 30 p. m., address by Miss Whitaker.
Olympia Picture Palace, Sandhurst-road.
Cinema De Luxe, 6-30 and 10 p. m.
" Maidania," Esplanade, 5-30 p.m.
Excelsior Cinematograph, 6-30 to 8 ; 8-30 to 9-30 ; and 10 to 11-30.

RAILWAY TIME-TABLE.

[In force from 1st March 1913.]

The following are the hours of arrival and departure of the principal Mail and Express trains at and from Victoria Terminus and Colaba daily. Standard time is given in all cases :—

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

	Arr.	Dep.
Punjab Mail	12-35	19-14
Calcutta Mail (via Jubbulpur)	13-20	21-0
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur)	8-45	14-0
Madras Mail	6-0	22-0
Poona Mail	11-10	14-45
Delhi Express (3rd and inter. class)	6-50	7-30
Poona Express	19-35	8-0
Manmad Express	12-20	14-20

The Calcutta Mail (via Jubbulpore) leaves Victoria Terminus, 15 minutes ealier, from the 1st March.

Postal Express for Punjab ... *
do do for Calcutta ... *
do do for Madras ... *

* Four hours after Mail steamer is signalled on Fridays only.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

	Arr.	Dep.
Northern Express	7-30	21-0
Guzerat Mail	8-35	21-50
Third Class Express ...	6-45	17-0

Postal Notice.—Mail consisting of specially supercribed correspondence for Singapore, China and Japan per s.s. "Shinyamaru" will be closed at the General Post Office, at 4 p.m., to-day the 7th instant.

Parsee Matrimonial Court.—The friends of Mr. Hormusjee Muncherjee Cama have put forward his name to fill the vacancy in the Parsee Chief Matrimonial Court, caused by the death of the late Mr. Shapoorjee Jivajee.

Fatal Fall.—On Friday evening, one Badar Khalpa, a butler, aged 60, while cleaning the windows in the third floor of a house in Apollo-bunder, lost his hold and dropped down to the road. He was immediately taken to the G. T. Hospital, but died few hours later.

Meher Charitable Dispensary, Mazagon.—The total number of patients treated during the month of March, 1913, at this institution, was 2,412, the daily average being 77, new admissions 512. Parsees, 260; Hindoos, 1,324 ; Mahomedans, 587 ; Christians, 241. 55 children were vaccinated this month.

University Extension Address.—The third and last of the three lectures by Prof. G. Anderson, M. A., on " India's three Great Rulers " in the series of University Extension Addresses arranged by the Social Service League, will be delivered to-day, at 6-30 p. m. (S. T.), in the Prarthana Samaj Hall, Girgaum. Mr. Anderson will speak on Lord Dalhousie.

Woman Stabbed.—A brutal assault is reported to have taken place yesterday evening on the Duncan-road, when, it is alleged, one Samji Indarji stabbed Mongibai, his mistress. On receipt of information Inspector Jones went to the spot and removed the woman to the Sir J. J. Hospital, where Mr. Oliveira. Third Presidency Magistrate, recorded her dying declaration as she lay in a dangerous condition. The man is in police custody.

SUN, MOON, AND TIDES.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Mean Time; depth of water is at Prince's Dock sill.

HIGH WATER.

Day of week.	Day of Month.	Bombay Mean Time.	Depth on Sill.
	April	h. m.	ft. in.
Mon	7	m 11 58	27 10
		11 54 a	27 6
Tues.....	8	m 0 39 a	23 1

LOW WATER.

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	Bombay Mean Time.	Depth on Sill.
	March	h. m.	ft. in
Mon	7	m 5 37	16 1
		5 49 a	17 7
Tues.....	8	m 6 2	15 8
		6 20 a	17 11

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time, during the ensuing week :—

April	Sunrise.	Sunset.
7 (Mon)	do 6h. 28m.	do 6h. 54m
8 (Tues)	do 6h. 27m.	do 6h. 54m

Phases of the Moon.—New Moon, April 6th, 11h. 18-2m. p.m. First Quarter, 13th 1h. 9-2m a.m. Full Moon, 21st, 3h, 2-7m., 1m. Last Quarter, 28th 11h. 39-2m. a.m.

HAVE YOU THELMA? This is the question we hear many times a day from admirers of good perfume. THELMA has more admirers than the most popular young lady. At MADON, SONS & Co. The Original MADON'S Crawford Market, Bombay.

EN PASSANT.

Among other trivial items, that have recently caught the eye of the writer, is a brief reference to the import duties on machinery, but more particularly to the machinery of Motor cars, the organ bearing allusion to which being devoted to the interests of the Automobile industry. Because ordinary machinery is permitted to come into India free of duty it is argued that the motive power of vehicles should be able to claim exemption. The leading idea of the framers of the Import Duties Act, enforced some twenty years ago, was to deal liberally with industries, and, in doing this, with the means whereby such industries could be established without undue hampering. In some respects results have not been altogether disassociated from the distinction without a difference theory, for while the Legislature encouraged the use of Machinery on one hand, it demanded from hand labour a fair quota of impost, to the extent at times of making amenable to duty certain things that when attached therto formed parts of legitimate machinery, but, as renewals, were construed as hardware and under such heading made liable.

Now there are not a few people, who might be consistently accredited with common sense, and business-like ideas, who held that the exemption of any machinery from import duty was unnecessary from the aspect of encouragement to would-be users. There is no philanthropy in distributing machinery. It is a question of hard and fast dealing, and huge hauls are made by the middle man, or Agent ; while a very large proportion of the principal goes in these days to foreign countries which of course demand of British imports in this line a more or less exobitant Customs levy. This differentiation was one of the greatest errors of judgment ever made by Government. The levy of 1, or 3 1-2, or 5 per cent. "ad-valorem" duty on machinery would not have curtailed in the slightest degree the industries dependent on such motive power, while it does not require any great comprehensive faculty to decide that realisation from this source would have meant a colossal sum to the revenues of the country, which at the best of times, are never equal to the demands that might justly be made for the benefit of administration. An import tariff even on the "whole-hog" principle is an impost that bears the most lightly on the community at large. To put it in a specific way, and viewing the matter from the other side of the question—what benefit does the poor consumer of cloth reap from the fact that the machinery of a mill was imported duty free, or, he who travels like cattle in some of our Indian railways, because the running stock and permanent way of the system was similarly exempted ?

When we come to the question of exemption of motor cars from duty personal interest on the part of the trader is more acutely suggested. Such exemption would be primarily, if not solely for his benefit, even now he thrives well, proportionately augmentative too in regard to the value of a car which bears first the liberal discount of the manufacturer, and on importation 10 to 15 per cent more added to the net contingent bill for clearing. So far too the motor car is a luxury for the rich. The more moderate paid man to whom the possession of a first class article might be a much desired consummation must be content as a rule so muddle through the pastime of motoring in which he is at the mercy too often of a repair shop that gives poor return for the money expected to keep the machine in anything like running order.

There are a few conscience scores to be reckoned with before the Legislature can cater for luxuries. The salt tax,—the cotton excise duties; loom gloomily up on the horizon of immoralities, and we are not without signs that Protection is a possibility of the near future.

A writer in one of our smartest weeklies refers to the picture palace as the "dernier resort," of many a would-be Paderewski:—the pianist, of course, being semething of a "sine-qua-non " to the rolls of incidents ticked-off before audiences of these shows, who would aspire to perfection in this line He must be a man of initiative and imagination so that a general suiting of the note to the action be assured to the exclusion of a descent to bathos which might be readily suggested in a resource to the incongruous. The writer has little or no experience of art in this direction at home, but, in Bombay, even the less trained ear occasionally gets a start at the attempts of the pianist to fix up a melody that would suggest compatibility with the subject. At the same time the terrible consistency of the "Dead March" to the momentary glance one gets of the funeral of some notable person (a seemingly favourite subject of the Camera man) is embarrassing and one might wish that realism of this type could be spared. Local picture shows that appeal to the European, and more enlightened native, element, appear to have made a speciality of the musical accompaniment which adds no little to the general enjoyment. And as competition is just now lively the public may rely upon the effects of caterers to keep pace with novelty and otherwise maintain a fitting standard of excellence. Perhaps it is, to adapt the time-worn London inference,—"on the Surrey side of this City"—that the real boon of the picture show" becomes the more apparent. Thousands of our less fortunate fellow subjects whose experience might eternally have been narrowed down by the conventional life of the slums,—can now arise to the imagination of life in the great civilising centres of the world, e'en may—be borrow from many a tale of paths, depicted in the scenes of domestic events in the existence of folk of alien customs, a kindred sympathy that may draw closer the chain of nations. And perhaps, the greatest truism whether in precocious heroism, so fondly depicted in a large number of subjects or in pristine simplicity and naturalness, "a little child shall lead them,"—the spontaiety of that feeling which makes the whole world kin bursts from the hears of folk not usually accredited with the deeper tendencies to emotion. To fuller grasp the meaning of this reference the reader might drop into one of the outlying picture theatres where a piece "the King's of the Forest" is being shown. Incidentaly, the scene of the Lion's lair is one of the most realistic bits of work that could be imagined.

The country of Devon has, perhaps, become more notorious in romance and song than any other locality of the British Isles. It is the accredited place of rural beauty: it possesses one or more sea-side towns where even the case-hardened Salamander of Oriental sojourn might find shelter from the rude and piercing winds of the North, and where, perchance, he might realise a more frequent glint of sunshine than in other places of the Island: it is the land of the old respected Buccaneer patriots of Armada days; and among other items it has a song of its,—"Glorious Devon" which one can hear rapped out variably at Lodge banquets, and maybe, wafted through space day in and day out throughout the year across the Apollo reclamation, or away down in the domestic amenities of Cuffe Parade.

But in the historic Borough of Torrington, or, near-abouts, an enviable notoriety has recently sprung up. The faculty spell it " poliomylotis " and the name will possibly serve. Agricultural dwellings have been condemned wholesale as unfit for human habitation, there being within a small area 92 cottages banned by the Inspector of the local Rural Board. The better housing of the agriculturalist of England is an ever-recurring problem. It is no scheme for the speculator for there are fewer worse investments than cottage building. In the note from which arises this comment it is suggested that the National Exchequer should find the means of improvement and be content with the small rate of interest obtainable. The estimated cost of erection is put down at from £160 to £240 per cottage the higher figure being the more probable one in the majority of centres which are away from depots of material. A rental of say 10 shillings a month would possibly pan out at a return of 2 per cent net. Lord Clinton, a local magnate, suggested that cottages which would have passed muster a few years ago are now generally condemned from a sanitary point of view. This is a consistent opinion for folk of half a century, or so back were not much troubled with qualms on the score of a water source, or the proximity of an evil generating drain in the vicinity of their sleeping rooms.

The fond glance of the passing itinerant on the neatly thatched cottage standing in relief against the profusion of summer flowers, in a typical English lane, say in the valley of the Terridge, the location of the present subject, would ill bear the reflection that in and arround lie the germs of eruptive fevers, diptheria, or the ailment with the euphenious name previously alluded to which is reported to have struck down a large proportion of the dwellers in this beauty spot of an immortalised county It must be admitted in these days the tendency of landlords is to improve the dwelling places of their own people, but, as pointed out, these dependents form a small proportion of the population at large. It would appear we are still some way off the realisation of the " back to the land" theory by which, in a measure, the agriculturist of England could rise to a self-reliant position and house himself. He remains to-day the worst paid of any community.

LE TATILLON.

THE LADIES' CORNER

"SCANTY" DRESS.

A Bill to repress the present "scanty" clothing fashion has been introduced in the Ohio Legislature. Discussing the question in the " Daily Mirror," a reader signing himself " Dancing Man," says :—" Women in ballrooms are every year growing more and more shameless and more and more abbreviated in costume at both ends. They would seem to model their style on that of the traditional balletgirl, so scanty are their frocks and so gauzy what there is of them. Perfectly modest and maidenly girls in everyday life seem to 'revel in being abandoned little creatures' when they begin to dance. The stockings, all too freely displayed, are absolutely made of spider's webs." Mr. John Hassall the well-known artist, is more advanced in his views than " Dancing Man. " He admires the present-day evening wear. " I think if a woman is in evening dress the more clothes left off the better, " he said to the " Daily Mirror, " " and the more decolletee the better. People who say that the gowns are dreadful and scandalous are dreadful and scandalous themselves. " Lady Baden-Powell, wife of Lieut-General Sir Robert S. S. Baden-Powell replied :—

Every woman should dress to suit her own personal appearance ; but a following of fashions merely because they are the fashion should be discouraged.

What is one person's meat is another person's poison, and though a well-cut, moderately-tight skirt shows off a slim figure, extremes in dress as in everything else, are a mistake. It is absurd to wear a dress in which it is hardly easy or safe to walk across a London street, Mrs. Porter-Bailey, the portrait painter, said that in her view the present-day styles are very artistic, but that some people are apt to exaggerate them. " I think the dresses are exceedingly artistic, but people who wish to make themselves conspicuous adopt extravagant and far-fetched designs." Courtis Yorke, the famous lady novelist said :—" I don't think the present fashion in dress objectionable unless it is accentuated and caricature as some women seem to accentuate and caricature all fashions.

" There are always two ways of wearing clothes—one is the decent way and the other—isn't."

AHMEDABAD NOTES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

Ahmedabad, April 4.

If some very benign Government should, in a very weak moment, confer any title of honour on yours truly I should at once take leave on urgent private affairs and betake myself either to the wilds of Thibet or by the first steamer to the loveliness of London so as to escape and so as to enable my friends to escape from the inevitable round of congratulatory afternoon and evening parties. So much a propos of the numerous parties that have been and are about to be held in honour of the Hon. Sardar Sir Chinubhai, the Hon. Sardar Khan Bahadur Rustomji and the Hon. Rao Bahadur Ramanbhai. Doubtless we are all proud of these our fellow-citizens and they are deserving of every honour and congratulation, but one can have too much of a good thing, especially in these now too cool days.

The onset of the hot weather—which, by the bye, is remarkably cool so far—is causing a most unprecedented exodus from the station. Many have already left, for Home and still more are to follow in the next few weeks. We shall miss the faces of many old and tried friends, but we hope to welcome and to be, in a measure, consoled by those of the new arrivals.

The Provincial Social Conference is to hold a meeting soon in the Premabhai Hall. It is to be hoped that some effectual steps will be taken for the uplifting and bettering of the many who are still in a very backward condition.

Although the Police Department has been very energetic in destroying stray dogs the expense being borne by municipa, funds, yet there are still far too many wandering about in the city. Hence it was proposed to acquire a lethal chamber for the purpose of killing them more effectually and painlessly. But the Mahajans, hearing of this proposal, have intervened with an offer to make arrangements to rid the city of the pest and also, at the same time, to preserve the lives of the useless creatures. It remains to be seen whether they will be able to make such arrangements as will satisfy the authorities.

BOMBAY HIGH COURT.

APRIL 7.

Before the Hon. Sir Dinshaw D. Davar.
After the Chamber work is over.
For Disposal.

1208-12—Maneklal and T, Mathuradas Jenabhai vs The Khatan Makanji Spg. and Wg. Co. Ltd Craigie P and C.
265-12—M B Chothia Valji Veera vs R D Sethna Pest R K and Co.
For Decree Absolute,
872-12—Little and Co, The Bombay Merchants Bank Ltd vs D D Chotoni Payne and Co
Long Cause.
114-13—Payne and Co Abdulla Haji Mowji and Co vs Tha Vanmali Jetha, Jam R and D Testamentary Suits.
3-13—P Sme B and Co Girdhar Kalidas vs Narbada Alias Bhowli, Mulji K and Th.
30-12—Mulji K and T, Karsandas Dayabhai vs Girdhar Kalidas, Sme B and Co.
Long Causes.
605-22461-12—Craw B and Co The Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay vs Sir Adamji Peerbhoy Kt and others, Edg G W and Co.
1005-12—D J Mantri D K Thakur vs The Bombay Dyeing and Mfg Co, Craigie B and C.
550-11—Metubai J and M Chamanlal Karamchand vs Popet Amarchand Shamrao M and H; Manchersha and N.
310-11—Madhowji K and C. The Advocate-General of Bombay vs Bhavanji Bhaldaman, Captain and V.
766-11—Wacha and Co. R D Sethna vs Motibai allias Gokibai Madhowji and Co.
1245-12—Mulji K and T Nana Yossoo Padval vs Sitabai widow and another Dastur and Co.
1308-12—Mulla and M, Pirari Hasan vs Gulam Mahomed Shah Mahomed Patel, Ardeshir H D and Co.
1319-12—Edg G W and Co, Jiwabhai Wadilal vs the New Piece Goods Bazaar and Co, Payne and Co.
43-13—Edg G W and Co. Jiwabhai Wadilal vs the New Piece Goods Bazar Co., Payne and Co.
309-03—Malvi H M and R, Jitmal Kanaiyalal vs. Ebji Umersey, Ardeshir H D and Co.
310-03—Malvi H M and R. Jitmal Kanaiyalal vs. Shamji Ladha and Co, Ardeshir H. D. and Co.
311-03 Malvi H M and R, Mamraj Rambhayat vs Ebji Umersey, Ardeshir H D and Co.
160-72-11, 03—Malvi H M and R, Jitmal Ramanand vs Sitaram Kisondayal Ardeshir H D and Co.
1276-12—Chit M and K, Manaji. "Kuverji" Raje Shirke vs. M J Vakil, Subnis and Co.
1201-12—Subnis and G M G Vakil vs M C R Shirke Chit M and K.
869-11—Bick M R and Co., Indersingh Jesraj vs Gopi Ganesh Radhavalabh and others.
594-12—Subnis and G, Baisitabai vs. G Dukle and others Duph F & D.

Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Beaman.
For Consent Decree.
1042-11—Little and Co Goolamally Essaji vs Yyabally Essaji Motri and D.
242-13—payne and Co Rahim Ebrahim vs V M Ebrahim Craw B and Co.
181-13—D J Mantri, Gajanand Babarao vs Janardhan Ragoba, In Person.
For Decree Absolute.
332-11-Mirza M and M, M K Joshi vs S R Mistri, Suramal and Co.
Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Long Causes.
66-12—Little and Co. The London County Westminster Bank Ltd. vs the Bank of Bombay, Crawford B and Co.
478-10—Mat J and M, Ismail Haji Allarrakhia vs Mohsin Muja Sham M and H.
Commercial Cause.
1181-12—Wadia G. and Co. A W Campbell vs Purbhudayal Cukdeobux, Malvi H M and H
Long Causes.
676-12—Subnis and G, Ashabai vs Messrs Mulji and Khambatta Mulji K. and T., Chitnavis M and K.
45- 2—Wadia G and Co, Pranjivandas vs G H Kerkabhoy and Bicknell M R and W.
320-11, 446-12—Surajmal and Co, Motichand Jamnadas vs Sunderji Girdhar, Motichand.
27-13 Mulji K and Th, Lady Jambai v Mahomed H Tharia Toper Cap and V.
1190-12—Hiralal and Co, Hari Bhan Lupne vs Motabhai Dhanjishaw Darukhanawalla, Pestonji R K and Co.
887-12—In person (a pauper) Ranchhod Ajubhai and another vs Messrs Mitchell and Co. a firm and others, Pestonji, R K and Co, Edgelow G W and Co.
1353-12—Mulji K and Th, Bai Nandagavri widow vs Mahomed Hoosein Tharia Topan and another Captain and V Manecklal and T.
1305-12—Captain and V Mahomed Husein Tharia Topan vs Bai Nandagavri widow Mulji K and Th.
895-12—Bhaishanker K and G The Lakhmidas Khimji Spg and Wg Co. Ltd vs Raja Bahadur Motilal Shivlal, Biknell M R and Co.
242-12—Mulla and M, Poohoomal Bros. a firm vs Popatlal Morardas Jariwalla and another, Jamsetji R and D.
184-12—Mulla and M The same vs Kaliandas Vithaldas Kapadia and another, Jamsetji R and D.
1774-12—Little and Co, Hooseinbhoy Abdul Kadar Vasi vs Shaik Adam Hooseinally Vasi and another, Edgelow G and Co.
375-12—Captain and V, Ebrahim Saheb Haji Pachwoodin Dhine vs Vazeer Begum widow, Craw B and Co.
801-12—Shroff D and D. The Bombay Banking Co Ld vs Krishnarao Gopalrao Bhayasaheb Gaikwad, Subnis and G.
479-12—Ragh B and N. The Advocate General of Bombay vs Buldeo Ruderam and others, Tyabji D and Co. Ragh N and Co, and Hiralal and Co.
434-11—Mulla and M, S D Mehta, vs J. H. Bamboat, Shamrao M and H
1072-11—Mulla and M, S D Mehta vs. J H. Sham M and K.
42-12 Malvi H M and R. Messrs. Namandrai Fulchand vs. Messrs. Chhejjoo Ram and Sons. Payand Co.

MORTALITY IN BOMBAY.

Returns of cases of plague in Bombay city reported from 6 a.m. on the 4th April to 6 a.m. on the 5th April :—

	Attacks	Deaths.
Total.....	22	19
Total mortality for to-day from all causes.....		99

SKIN BURNED LIKE FIRE WITH ECZEMA

On Face. Scratched Until It Bled: One Box of Cuticura Ointment Cured Her. Also Used It to Cure Her Grandson of Eczema.

"I feel it my duty to tell what good Cuticura Soap and Ointment did for me and my grandchild. About ten years ago I broke out on my face. I was under the doctor for months and I tried all the best known ointments. It broke out in blotches on my face and nose, and it was very much inflamed and itched awfully. I scratched my face until it bled. The doctor said it was erysipelas (probably eczema). The pain I endured was terrible. I got run down in health with suffering and for the want of rest. At last a friend said 'Why not try Cuticura Ointment? I know of cases that it has cured.' I was ready to try anything as my skin burned like fire. I got a box of Cuticura Ointment and the first dressing did more than all the other ointments. It soothed it and by the time I had used the box I was completely cured. I have not had any sign of the dreadful disease since.

"When my grandson was three months old, a pimple came on his head. More came till his head was one mass. A rash broke out on his face. We had him under two doctors and they said it was eczema. We tried six different kinds of ointment but they did no good. The poor little thing could get no rest. At last I thought of my own cure so we got a box of Cuticura Ointment and a tablet of Cuticura Soap and used them. He had more rest after his bath and dressing with Cuticura Ointment than he had had for months. He has got a nice head of hair now, but when his head was bad it nearly all came off." (Signed) Mrs. Blatherwich, off Key St., Bulwell, Notts., Eng., July 15, 1911.

Although Cuticura Soap and Ointment are sold throughout India, a liberal sample of each, with 32-p. book on skin and hair, will be sent post-free on application to Muller, Maclean & Co., Calcutta or Bombay, or Newbery & Sons, 27 Charterhouse Sq., London.

No More chest and Pains.

What is your trouble? Headache, toothache, backache, sore throat, earache, strains and bruises are relieved and cured by following the printed directions you'll find on every bottle of

LITTLE'S ORIENTAL BALM

Stop experimenting with remedies you know nothing of—stop running up uselessly large doctor's bills and give this universal pain cure a fair trial.

THE COST IS SMALL.

Sold at Re. 1 per bottle. Of all Chemists and Medicine Vendors the world over.

THE HAIR TONIC FOR THE ORIENT

Do not use cheap and inferior Hair Oil which injure Hair and Brain.

Kaminia Oil has been for excellent make awarded a Gold Medal in the Mysore Exhibition, and Certificate of merits in the Allahabad Exhibition.

KAMINIA OIL
Nourishes the Hair,
Removes the Dandruff,
Increases the Growth,
Beautifies the skin.

It's not only a hair tonic but a skin food too. Little rubbed on the body just before the bath produces refreshing sensation and makes the skin velvity. Delicately Perfumed. The finest Hair dressing.

Per Bottle Re. 1, V. P. extra. Of All Chemists. Sample free on application with half anna. Postage stamp.

THE ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG AND CHEMICAL CO.,
Jumma Musjid, BOMBAY, No. 2.

THE BEST "APENTA" NATURAL APERIENT WATER
Filled at the Springs, Buda Pest,

MARKET REPORT.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, April 4. BOMBAY, APRIL 5.

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Plus.	Minus.
2 1-2 per cent. Consols	74 1-2		1-16
3 do. Rentes.	86 3-4	1-4	
3 1-2 do. Sterling Loan... ...	90 1-4	un	chgd
do. do. Gov. Securities.. ...	63 9-16	un	chgd
Bar Silver in London Spot	23 11-16		1-16
do. 2 months' hence	26 15-16		1-16
Bar Silver in New York	58		1-8
Exchange on London at Paris ...	25·25		1-
do. do. at Berlin.	20·47 1-2	01	
do. do. New York	4·87 1-8	un	chgd
Discount Bank of England Rate ...	5	since	
do Short London Bills	17th Oct		
3 months' sight...	4 3-8	un	chgd
do. Indian Bank Bills			
6 months' sight ...	4 1-16	un	chgd
do. 3 months' Fine Trade Bills ...	4 7-8		1-8
do. 6 months' Fine Trade Bills ...	4 7-8		1-8
Interest day-to-day Loans. ...	3 3-4	un	chgd
do. 7 day Market Loans ...	4 1-8	un	chgd

Bar Gold. ...77·9 unchgd.
Exchange on India 30 days' sight (Bank buying rate) 1 3 27-32 unchgd.
Closing tone of silver—Fall caused by absence of buying orders.
Amount paid into the Bank of England about £100,000.

COUNCIL BILLS—EXTRA ALLOTMENTS.
Transfers on Bombay Rs. 10,00,000 at 1s. 4 1-16d.
Tranfers on Calcutta Rs. 3,00,000 at 1s. 4 1-16d.
Transfers on Madras ...Rs. 3,00,000 at 1s. 4 1-16d

SPECIE SHIPMENTS.

Silver to Bombay	£	320,000
Gold to Bombay	£	130,000
Gold Coin to Bombay	£	10,000
Silver to Hongkong	£	21,000
Silver to Shanghai	£	50,000
Silver to Ceylon	£	2,000

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL—
Spot ... Easier. Quiet.
Futures ... Quiet. Steady.
Manchester ... Firm and very active.
Total Sales ... 6,000 bales.
Sold on Speculation and for Export ... 500 „
Imports ... 1,000 „
Mid-Americans ... d 96 —03
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown... 10·05 unchgd.

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

April-May.	May-June.	June-July.	July-Aug.
6·69 —03	6·68 —04	6·66 —03	6·61 —02

Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.
6·49 —02	6·35 —02	6·26 —01

Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.
6·23 —01	6·21 —01	6·20 —01

New York 11 a.m., May. 12·07 July 11·65.
New York official Noon call May 12·10 July 11·68.
New Orleans 10 a.m. May 12·44 July 12·34

NEW YORK— Bales.
Day's Receipts at U. S. Ports ... 22,000
„ Receipts at „ last year... 29,000
„ Exports to Great Britain .. 6,000
„ Exports to Continent ... 15,000
Spot Cotton 12·60 unchgd
Futures—Month of May 12·15 unchgd
Futures—Month of July 12·11+02
Declined owing to longs unloading and advanced on bullish week end figures.

NEW ORLEANS—
Spot cotton ... 12 9-16 unchgd
Futures month of May ... 12·45—01
Futures month of July ... 12·36 unchgd
Tone of Spot Cotton ... Steady.

	Bales.
Week's Receipts at U. S. Ports ...	116,000
Do. Exports to Great Britain ...	36,000
Do. do to France & Continent.	69,000
Do. do to Japan	9,000
Stock of cotton at U. S. Ports	697,000
Do. do. at Interior Ports	554,000

LIVERPOOL COTTON STATISTICS—

	Bales.
Total Actual Exports	6,000
Do. Forwarded	97,000
Do. imports	53,000
Do. Stocks	1,281,000
Stock of Cottonn in London	5,750
Cocconada Fair Red O.I.F. London	d 5 7-16
Cocconada Ginned „ „	d 5 1-2
Western Good „ „	d 5 15-16

Liverpool, April 4.
Tone Dhoties and Shirtings—Rather more enquiry.
Tone Cloths. Steady prices firm.
Weft American "54" ... 11 7-8
Weft Egyptian "80" ... 18 5-8
Tone—Yarn—Market quiet.
Weft Egyptian "32" ... 12 3-8
Twist "32" W T O ... 10 1-2
Twist "32" B ... 10 7-8
Cloth Gunni's 20 36inch ... 13 7 1-2
Twist "36" W T O ... 10 3-4
Twist "36" B ... 11 1-8
Twist "42" ... 12 3-8
Twist American "60" ... 16 7-8
Twist Egyptian "60" ... 17 1-2
Twist Egyptian "80" ... 22
Grey shirtings 39 in. by 37 1-2 36 yds 16 by 12 8 lbs Red Heading 7 10
„ „ 44 in. by 39 yds 14 by 13-8 lbs ... 8 6
White Nainsooks 28 in. by 18 yds 16 by 13 to 16-15 Range ... 3 1 1-2
„ Mull 28 in. by 18 yds 14 by 12 Green Ends ... 2 3 1-4
„ Shirtings 32-36 in. by 42 yds Liepmans No 1500 ... 12 9
40s Banner Mill Twist ... 11 1-8
Geo Mayall's Yarn ... 11 1-8
F. G. F. Tinnevely C I F—Liverpool 6 9-16
Buyers or Sellers ... ... Sellers
months ... ...Apr.-May
Water Twist American 30s. 10 1-2 pence
„ „ „ 40s. 11 5-8 „
Mule „ „ 40s. 11 1-8 „
„ „ „ 50s. 13
„ „ „ 60s. 15 1-8
„ „ Egyptian 40s. 16 1-2 „
„ „ „ 50s. 17 „
„ „ „ 60s. 18 „

WHEAT.

Wheat White Delhi ... Nominal.
Do. Months— ... .
Do. Name of Ports— ... .
Wheat White Karachi ...60 New crop.
Do. Months ... April
Do. Name of Ports—London—Done.
Wheat Red Karachi ... 37 1-1+1-2
Do Months— ... May-June. London—Nomical.
Tone—Firm.

SOUTH AMERICAN WHEAT.
Rosario Santa Fe 62 lbs. ... Nominal
do Months—
Buyers &c ... .
Barletta Russo—62 1-2lb ... 35 7-8+1-4
... April-May.
do Buyers &c ... Sellers.
Tone—Firm.

SOUTH AUSTRALIAN.
South Australian ...37 5-8 +1-4
Do Months ... May.
Buyers &c. ... Sellers.

SEEDS.

RAPESEED—
Yellow Cawnpore per 416 lbs 85 p.c. ex-ship. ... 48 + 1-8
Do. Months— ... April-May.
Do. Name of Ports—Dunkirk— Sellers.
Yellow Gujarat, per 416 lbs. 85 p. c. ex-ship ... 50 1-4+1-2
Do. Months— ... April-May.
Do. Name of Ports.— Antwerp—Sellers.
Brown Cawnpore ... 44 + 1-4
Do. Months— ... April-May.
Do. Name of Ports.— Hamburg—Buyers.
Tone—Firm.
LINSEED—
Bombay, per 416lbs ex-ship ... 46 1-2+3-4
Do. Months— ... April-May.
Do. Name of Ports—Dunkirk—Done.
Tone—Firm.
Linseed Calcutta ... 44
Do. Months— ... Apr.-June
Do. London—Buyers—Firm.
Linseed Argentine—La Plata ... 41 1-2+1-8
Do. Months— ... April-May.
Do. Name of Ports— Amsterdam—Done.
COTTONSEED.—
Bombay Cottonseed Market £ 6-14-6—0-0-6
April-May—Hull—Sellers—Easier.

MISCELLANEOUS.

COFFEE—
In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality) ... 11 5-8—1-3
RUBBER—
Para Rubber ...3 5 2-4—1 1-4d.
April-May—Value—Easier.
METALS—
Standard Copper G M B ...468 2-2+1-2
Copper Braziers ...£80 1-2 unchgd
Yellow Metal ... 7d. unchgd
Tin Plates I. C. Coke 14 by 20 112 sheets per box weighing 90 lbs c. i. f. Liverpool ... .
Bar Iron, Belgian No. 2 ordinary sizes F.O.B. Antwerp. 5 15 0
Iron Corrugated Sheets 24 gauge G.O.B. 4 per cent. F. O.B. Liverpool ... 11 15 0
Basic steel Bars Belgian C.I.F. India 6 10 0
FREIGHTS—
Coals :—Cardiff, to Bombay 13s. 6d.—Value.
ARRIVALS :—
"Ariosto."
SUGAR—
German Granulated Sugar C&F India (Double bags)...13 7 1-2 unchgd
Do. Months of Shipment... May-Aug.— Sellers.
Tone—Quiet. Steady. Only small business.
Hungarian Crystals Sugar C & F India ... 12 9 unchgd.
Do Months of Shipments—April-May— Sellers.
Tone—Dull. Nothing doing.
German Beet-root 50 p.c. ...10 0 1-4—1-2d.
Months of Shipments ... May—Sellers.
10 1+1-4d.—Oct.-Dec.—Sellers.
Tone—Closed steady at improved rates.
E A R & Similar Crystal C & F India. ...14 3 3-4 unchgd.
Months of Shipments...April-Aug.—Sellers.
Tone—Steady but little doing.
Mauritius Crystals C & F Calcutta and Bombay ...12 1 1-2 unchgd.
Month of Shipments ... April—Value.
Tone—Quiet.
Java Sugar—Practically nothing doing. No change.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

SATURDAY EVENING.] [5TH Apr. 1913

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Value.	From	Importers.
1 Box Bala	Rs. 75,000	London	IndianSpe Bank
355 Bars Silver	7,50,000	Shanghai	Hongkong Bank

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER FROM BOMBAY BY RAIL on 3rd April, 1913.

By	Bars	Ounces.
G. I. P. Railway	94	111,178
B. B. and C. I. Raily	66	80,537

FINANCIAL.

MONEY :—
Bank of Ben. rate since 13th Feb 1913 7 p.c.
Bank of Bom. „ „ 3rd April 1913 7 „
Bank of Mad. „ „ 31st Dec. 1912 8 „

EXCHANGE—
The market opened steady at 1s. 4 1-32d. T. T. and Demand at 1s. 4 9-32d. for 3 months' sight Credits. Being mail day there has been very little fresh business doing.
We quote.—

T.T. on London	...1s. 4 1-32d.
Demand Draft	...1s. 4 1-16d.
Credits 3 months' sight	...1s. 4 1-32d.
Do. do forward	...1s. 4 7-32d.
Do. do Francs	...171 1-4 June
Do. do Marks	...139 1-2
Hongkong 60 days' sight	...148 1-4
Shanghai „	...192 3-4
Japan „	...148 1-2 to 1-4

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—
The market has remained quiet but steady during the day at 95 3-4 for Cash and 95 13-16 for the settlement and closes unchanged.
We quote.—

Cash ...	Rs.	95 12 0
Settlement	„	95 13 0

BULLION.—
Yesterday bar silver in London was 1-16 lower for ready and forward at 26 11-16 and 26 15-16 respectively. New York was 1 8 down at 58. The market has fluctuated during the day, opening at 67 3-16 for the settlement, declining to 66 15-16, and closing as under. A moderate business is reported. Bar Gold is steady.
We quote.—

English Bar Gold	...	Rs.	24 0 0
Australian „	...	„	23 15 0
Sovereigns „	...	„	15 0 0
Silver (ex duty)			
Ready ...	...	„	66 14 0
1st Settlement	...	„	67 2 0
2nd Settlement	...	„	67 8 0
Silver (cum duty)			
Ready ...	...	„	76 4 0
1st Settlement March	...	„	76 8 0
2nd Settlement	...	„	76 14 0

COTTON.

MARKET REPORTS.—
Although the American Markets yesterday opened easier there was little change in rates at the close. The local market opened quiet but steady with prices practically unchanged. Very little business has been done in contracts and rates close as under.
Ready cotton has also been quiet with a small enquiry by Japan shippers. Mills are buying from hand to mouth.

QUOTATIONS.—

		Nominal.
Fine M. G. Fronch ...	Rs.	315 May
Fine M. G. Wardha-Hinganghat ...	„	303-2 „
Fine M. G. Nagpur ...	„	305-6 „
Fine M. G. Yeotmal ...	„	301 „
Fine M.G. Dhamangaon Pulgaon ...	„	297 „
F. M. G. Khamgaon-Akola ...	„	291 „
Fine M. G. Khandeish	„	272 „
Fine M. G. Bengal ...	„	260-1 „
Sawginned Dharwar ...	„	310 Apl.-May
Good H. G. Western...	„	300 „

LIVERPOOL OPENER.—

Opening Tone	...	Quiet steady.
Estimated Sales	...	4,000
Total Imports	...	3,000

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES :—

Apr.-May.	May-June.	June-July.
6 70 +01	6·69 +01	6·67 +01

July-August.	Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.
6·62 +01	6·51 +01	6 36 +01

Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.
6·27 +01	6·24 +01	6 22 +01

SEEDS AND WHEAT.

LINSEED :—
The market for May delivery continues to advance.
We quote :—

Ready	...	Rs. 7 13 0	B.T.
May	...	„ 8 11 6	B.T.

RAPESEED :—
The market is steadier.
We quote :—

Brown Delhi Apl-May	Rs.	8 4 6	B.T.
Yellow Cawnpore Apl.-May	„	8 4 0	B.T.
Yellow Gurrat Apl.-May	...	„ 8 6 0	B.T.

JINGELLYSEED :—
Tone—Quiet.

Bold White 85 p.c.	Rs.	57 0 0	
Small White ...	„	55 8 0	
Black Kutni ...	„	49 0 0	
Yellow Higenghat	„	61 0 0	

POPPYSEED :—
Tone—Quiet We quote :—

April-May	...	Rs. 13 0 0	B.T.

CASTORSEED :—
Tone—Quiet We quote :—

Ready	...	Rs. 35 0 0	
Forward	...	„ 33 8 0	

COTTONSEED :—
Tone—Quiet but steady. We quote :—

Ready	...	Rs. 25 8 0	

GROUNDNUTS :—
Tone—Quiet but steady.
We quote :—

Bold	...	Rs. 50 0 0	
Small	...	„ 47 8 0	

WHEAT :—
The market is steady.
We quote :—
White Pessi 85 p.c. ready Rs. 5 8 0 B.T.
White Delhi Apl.-May „ 5 9 9 B.T.

DAY'S RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of produce into Bombay, during the 24 hours ended at 6 p.m., yesterday :—

Cotton ...	...	7,133 bales.
Wheat ...	...	24,460 cwts.
Linseed ...	...	33,558 „
Rapeseed ...	...	15,769 „
Gingellyseed	...	2,518 „
Poppyseed ...	...	1,110 „
Groundnuts...	...	3,476 „
Castorseed ...	...	13,599 „
Rice ...	...	1,7409 „
Myrabollams.	...	4,782 „
Cottonseed ...	...	11,429 „
Mowrasced ...	...	nil „
Gram ...	...	nil „
Joowar ...	...	1,365 „
Maize ...	...	nil
Barley ...	...	134 „

LONDON MARKETS.

[LONDON APR. 5.] [BOMBAY, APR. 6.]

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Plus.	Minus.
2 1-2 per cent. Consols.	74 1-4		1-4
3 do. Rentes...	86 3-4	un	chgd
3 1-2 per cent. Sterling Loan.	90 1-4	un	chgd
do, Govt. Securities	62 11-16	1-8	
Bar Silver in London..	26 13-16	1-8	
do, 2 months hence	27 1-16	1-8	
do. in New York	58 1-4	1-4	
Exchange on London at Paris.	25·25	un	chgd
do. do at Berlin	20·47 1-2	un	chgd
do do at New York	4·87 1-8	un	chgd
Discount Bank of England Rate	5	since	
do. Short London Bills.	17th Oct.		
3 months' sight	4 1-4		1-8
do, Indian Bank Bills 6 months' sight	4		1-16
do. 3 months' Fine Trade Bills ..	4 5-8		1-4
do. 6 months' Fine Trade Bills ..	4 5-8		1-4
Interest day-to-day Loans	3 3-8		2-8
Interest 7 day Market Loans	3 7-8		1-4

Closing tone of Silver—Rise caused by China bear covering.
Bar Gold ...77·9 unchgd.
Exchange on India, 30 days' sight (Bank buying rate) 1 3 27-32 unchgd.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL—

Spot	Steady. Quiet.
Futures	Steady.
Total Sales	... 6,000
Sold on Speculation and for Export	... 300
Imports	... 3,000
Mid-Americans	... 7·00+04
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown	... 10·05 unchgd

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES :—

Apl.-May.	May.-June	June July
6·72 +03	6 72 +04	6·69 +03

July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.
6 64 +03	6·52 +03	6·37 +02

Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.
6·23 +02	6·24 +01	6·23 +02

NEW YORK— Bales.

Day's Receipts at U. S. Ports ...	10,000
„ Receipts at U. S. last year...	18,000
„ Exports to Great Britain ...	8,000
„ Exports to Continent ...	9,000
„ Spot Cotton	12·30 unchgd
Futures—Month of March	12·13—02
Futures—Month of May	12·09—02

Declined owing to bearish private crop reports and to commission house liquidation.

NEW ORLEANS—

Spot cotton	12 2·16 unchgd
Futures month of Mar.	...12·48+03
Futures month of May	...12·39+03
Tone of Spot Cotton	... Quiet.

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

	Bales.
Total into Sight	12,460,000
Egyptian Visible Supply ...	330,000
East Indian do ...	103,000
American do ...	3,537,000
Other do ...	133,000
Total Sales	48,000
East Indian sales	200
Total Speculation... ...	3,000
Do. Exportation	.....
East Indian Export	.....
Do. Indian Stock ...	5,000
Do. Forwarded Consumer ...	800
Do. Actual Exports ...	.....
Do. Week's Imports ...	2,000
Do. Speculation	.....
Americans Afloat	80,000
East Indian	5,000
Total afloat	117,000

WHEAT.

Wheat White Delhi ...Nominal.
Do. Months— ... .
Do. Name of Ports— ... .
Wheat White Karachi ... 38
Do. Months—May-June.
Do. Name of Ports—London - Sellers
Wheat Red Karachi ... 37 1-2
Do. Month—May.-June —London—Value.
Tone—Firm.
South Australian Wheat ... 37 7-8 April—Done.

SEEDS.

RAPESEED—
Yellow Cawnpore per 416 lbs., 85 p.c. ex-ship ... 48
Do. Months— ... Apr-May.
Do. Name of Ports—Dunkirk—Done.
Yellow Gujarat, per 416 lbs. 85 p. c. ex-ship ... 51
Do Months ...April-May.
Do Name of Ports ...Antwerp—Sellers.
Brown Cawnpore ...44 1-2
Do. Months—April-May.
Do. Name of Ports—Hamburg—Done
Tone—Firm.
LINSEED—
Bombay per 416 lbs ex-ship.... 46 3-4
Do. Months—Apr.-May.
Do. Name of Ports— Dunkirk—Done.
Tone—Firm.
Linseed Argentine—La Plata ...42 1-4
Do. Months— ...Apl.-May.
Do. Name of Ports—Hamburg—Done.
COTTONSEED—
Bombay Cottonseed Market £ 6-14-6
Apl.-May—Hull—Sellers—Quiet.

MISCELLANEOUS.

COFFEE—
In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality).... ... 11 5-8 unchgd
RUBBER—
Para Rubber ... 3-8—Apl.-May. Value—Quiet.
SUGAR—
German granulated sugar C & F India double bags ... 13 7 1-2
Do. Months of Shipment...May-Aug.— Sellers.
Hungarian Crystal Sugar C & F India ... 12 9
Do. Months of Shipments...Apl.May— Sellers.
German Beet-root 88 p.c.... 10 May—Sellers.
Months of Shipments ... 10 1 Oct.-Dec.—Sellers.
Tone—Quiet. Nothing doing.
E A R & Similar Crystals C & F India ... 14 3
Months of Shipments Apl.-Aug.—Sellers.
Tone—Essier. Little doing.
Mauritius Crystal C & F Calcutta and Bombay ... 12 4 1-2
Months of Shipments ... Apl.—Value.
Tone—Firmer.
Java Sugar—Quiet. Unobanged.

GRIFFITHS' COMMERCIAL TELEGRAMS.

NEW YORK, Apr. 4.

COTTON.

Day's Receipts at U.S. Ports. 32,000 Bales
Exports to Great Britain ... 6,000
Exports to Continent ... 15,000 do
Spot Cotton at New York ... 12·60
Future Cotton at New York May ... ... 12·15
Future Cotton at New York July ... ... 12·21+2
Tone Market at closing Spot.. Steady
Tone Market at closing Futures ... ... do
General Tone of Market :—
Declined on unfavorable cable advanced later on bullish week end figures.

NEW ORLEANS, Apr. 4.
Spot Cotton at New Orleans... 12 9·16
Future Cotton at New Orleans—May ... ... 12·45— 1
Future Cotton at New Orleans—July. ... ... 12·36
Opening tone of Market— Steady

LIVERPOOL, Apr. 4.
Cotton.—The Liverpool market opened for spot— ... Quiet and closed Quiet
Do. The Liverpool market closed for futures ... Quiet
Do. The Liverpool market closed for East Indians ...Quiet but steady
Total Day's Sales ... ... 6,000 do
Sales on spec. and export ... 500
Sales of Surats ... ... nil
Total Day's Imports 10.000
Egyptian F. G. Fair Brown ... 10·05
Mid American at Liverpool ... 6·96—3
Cotton Dely Mid Uplands G O C Liverpool.

Apr.-May	...	6·69—3
May-June	...	6·68 —4
June-July	...	6·66—3
July-Aug.	...	6·60—3
Aug.-Sept.	...	6·49—2
Sept.-Oct.	...	6·36—1
Oct.-Nov.	...	6·26—1
Nov.-Dec.	...	6·23—1
Dec.-Jan.	...	6·21—1

Manchester piece goods market—Firm, fair enquiry but sellers stiff transactions difficult to arrange. Demand from China for fancies.

LONDON, Apr. 4.

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

Linseed, 4 p. c. Refraction, Landed Terms (per 410 lbs)...Apl.-June—Ldn. 44 Done
Do. Bombay exship (per 416lbs) ... Apl.-May—Hamburg ... ... 46 6 „
Do. La Plata ...Apr.-May—Hamburg ... 41 6 „
Do. Tone of Market at close...Steady and good business done
Do. Tendency of the Market— .....
Linseed Oil Spot Pipes...Apr— £ 23-10-0
do ... May-June— £ 22-15-0
Do. Tone of Market at close. Steady
Do. total afloat for U. K. ... .
Do. River Plate exports ... .
Poppyseed Canal ...Apl.-May —Hamburg... 68 9 Sellers
Do. Tone of Market at close. Quiet
Rapeseed Calcutta Brown Canal .....
Do. Yellow Cawnpore, per 416 lbs 85 p.c. exship Apr.-May—Antwerp ... 48
Do. Yellow Guzerat, per 416 lbs. 85 p. c. exship Apl.-May—Antwerp ... 49 9
Do. Ferozepore usual bold Nomi
Do. Jamba Red— ... do
Do. Tone of Market at close. Steady
Cotton seed. Bombay parcels, Apl.-May—Hull ...£6-15-6 „
Do. Tone of Market at Close.. Quiet
Gingelly Seed. Bombay 15 p.c. Mar.-Apl.—London. .....
Wheat. Choice white Karachi Apl.-May—London... 38 9 „
Do. F A Q Red Karachi (per 492 lbs.) Apl.-May—London... 38 6 „
Do. Club No. 2...Apl.-May—London ... 38 9 „
Do. Choice white Delhi Apl.-May—London— Nomi
Do. Tone of Market at Close. .....
Do. South Australian ... .
Do. Rosario Santa Fe, 62 lbs. .....
Do. do Tone of Market at Close ... .
Do. Red Graded American per central—May. ... 7 5 1-4
Do. Afloat to U. K.... ... .
Do. Stock at U. S. Ports... ... .

LONDON, Apr. 4.

SUGAR.

German Beet-root 88 per cent Sellers F. O. B. Hamburg...Apr.-May 9 11 1-4
German Beetroot. 88 per cent F. O. B. Hamburg...May 10 „
„ Closing Tone of Market. Quiet
German Granulated C. and F. Calcutta (double Bags) Apr.-May ...13 3 „
German Granulated C. and F. Calcutta. (double Bags) May-June—13 3 „
German Closing Tone Market— Steady
Austrian Crystals B. R. B. C. and F Calcutta Apl.-May 12 9 3-4 „
Austrian Crystals B. R. B. C. and F. Calcutta May-June 12 10 1-2 „
Do. Closing Tone of Market. Steady
Mauritius Crystals ...Apr. 12 1 1-2 „
Do. Closing Tone of Market.. Steady
E, A. R. and Similar Crystals C. and F. Calcutta (double Bags)— Apr.-May 13 9 „
E. A. R. and Similar Crystals C. & F. Calcutta (double Bags— May-June...13 10 1-2 „
Do. Closing Tone of Market.. Steady

LONDON, Apr. 4.

JAVA SUGAR.

	Value
Java Sugar 16-18 (Average 17) C. I. F. Calcutta Apl.-May...	11 9
Java Sugar 16-18 (Average 17) C. I. F. Calcutta ...June.	11 2 1-4
Java Sugar 16 18 (Average 17) C.I.F. Calcutta.July-Dec.	10 10 1-2
Java Sugar 16-18 (Average 17) Bombay or Karachi Apl.-May...	12 10 1-2
Java Sugar 16-18 (Average 17) Bombay or Karachi,June	11 3 3-4
Java Sugar 16-18 (Average 17) Bombay or Karachi July-Dec...	11
Java Sugar 26 T. M. O. (or Similar) Calcutta... Apl.- May...	12,10 1-2
Java Sugar 26 T.M. O. (or Similar Calcutta...June..	12 2 1-4
Java Sugar 26 T. M. O. (or Similar) Calcutta July-Dec....	11 11 1-4
Java Sugar 26 T. M. O. (or Similar Bom. or Karachi Apl.-May ...	13
Java Sugar 26 T. M. O. (or Similar) Bom or Karachi June...	12 3 3-4
Java Sugar 26 T. M. O. (or Similar Bom. or Karachi July-Dec....	12 0 3-4
Closing Tone of Market Special Feature ...	Quiet and unchanged

LONDON, Apr. 4.

METALS.

		£ s. d.
Copper, Standard G M B	...	68 10 0
„ Best English Selected.		73 15 0
„ Braziers ...	...	81 0 0
„ Tone of Market	...	Firm
Hard Spelter ...	...	21 10 0
Tin Block F O B Liverpool	...	203 0 0
Yellow Metal ...	...	0 7 1-16
Galvd. Corrugated Sheets, 24 G. G. O. B 1, p.c. F O B L'pool ...	...	11 15 0
Basic Steel Bars, C I F Calcutta ...	...	6 12 6
Basic Steel Rods C I F Calcutta ...	...	7 2 6
Basic Steel Hoops C I F Calcutta ...	...	7 18 9
German Steel Sheets, F O B Antwerp ...	...	7 5 0
German Steel Plates F O B Antwerp ...	...	6 12 6
Belgium Iron Bar No 2	...	5 17 6
Tin Plates, I G Coke 14 by 20 112 Sheets in box C I F L'pool ...	...	.....
Pig Iron, No 3 Cleveland	...	3 6 10
Pig Iron No 3 Clarence F O B Middlesboro. ...	...	3 8 9
Pig Iron Gartsherrie	...	4 3 0
Lead Pig English ...	...	16 15 0
Tone of Steel Market	...	Steady
Silver, Spot ...	...	26 11-16
„ 2 months hence	...	26 15-16
„ Tone of Market—	...	Quiet and very little doing

LONDON, Apr. 4.

FINANCIAL.

Silver Spot ...	...	26 11-16
Silver 2 months ...	...	26 15-16
„ Closing Tone of Market—		Quiet with little doing
„ Tendency, etc., of the Market ...	...	do
Rentes 3 per cent ...	...	£ 87
Consols 2 1-2 per cent	...	£ 74 9-16
Indian Stock 3 1-2 p. cent...		£ 90 1-4
Sterling loan ...	...	£ 90 1-4
Govt Securities, 3 per cent...		£ 76 1-4
Rupee Paper 3 1-2 per cent ..		£ 63 1-2
Bar Gold per oz ..	...	77·9
Opening Tone of Finance Market—Steady.		
Closing Tone of Finance Market—		do
Bank of England Rate of Discount ...	...	5 p. c.
Exchange on India 30 Days Sight ...	...	1-3 13-16
London at Paris Fcs	...	25·27
Berlin cheques on London Mks		20·46
Newyork (Demand Bills) Dols		4·87 1-8
Interest day to day loans	...	4
Interest 7 days Market loans.		4 1-2
Discount Bank Bills 3 months Sight ...	...	4 1-4
Discount Bank Bills 6 months Sight ...	...	4
Fine Trade Bills 3 months	...	4 7-8
Fine Trade Bills 6 months	...	4 7-8

LIVERPOOL, Apr. 5.

OPENING COTTON.

Days Estimated Sales ... 6,000 Bales.
Tone of Market ... Steady.
Cotton Dely Mid Uplands G. O. C. Liverpool

Futures.	Latest closing	To-day's opening.
Apl.-May ...	6·69	6·70
May-June...	6·68	6·69
June-July...	6·66	6·67
July-Aug....	6·60	6·61
Aug.-Sept...	6 49	6·50
Sept.-Oct....	6·36	6·37
Oct.-Nov....	6·26	6·27
Nov.-Dec....	6·23	6·24
Dec.-Jan....	6·21	6·22

Prices taken at 10-5 a.m.

NEW YORK, April 5.

	Bales.
Day's Receipts at U S Ports ...	10,000
Exports to Great Britain ...	8,000
Exports to Continent ...	9,000
Spot Cotton at New York ...	12 60
Future „ „ May...	12·13— 2
„ „ „ July...	12·09— 2
Tone market at closing Spot	Quiet but steady
„ „ „ Futures.	do
General Tone of Market—	

Declined on bearish crop report and longs unloading.

NEW ORLEANS, April 5.

Spot Cotton at New Orleans ...	12 9-16
Future „ „ May...	12·48+ 3
„ „ „ July...	12·39+ 3
Opening tone of market—	Steady
Total Stock at U. S. Ports ...	697,000
Total Stock at Interior Towns.	554,000
Stock in London	5,700
Weeks Exports to Japan ...	9,000
Quantity in Sight from commencement of Season to-date.	12,360,000

LIVERPOOL, April 5.

COTTON.

The Liverpool market opened for spot.—Quiet and closed quiet.
The Liverpool market closed for futures—Steady.
The Liverpool market closed for East Indian.—Steady.

Total Day's Sales ...	...	6,000 bales.
Sales on Spec and export	...	200 „
Total Sales of Surats	...	.....
Total Day's Imports	...	31,000
Egyptian F G Fair Brown	...	10·05
Mid American at Liverpool	...	7·00+4
Cotton delivery mid uplands G. O. C. Liverpool,		
Apl.-May	...	6·72+3
May-June	...	6 72+4
June-July	...	6·64+3
July-Aug	...	6·63+3
Aug.-Sept	...	6·52+3
Sept.-Oct	...	6·38+2
Oct.-Nov.	...	6·28+2
Nov.-Dec.	...	6·4+1
Dec.-Jan.	...	6·23+2

MANCHESTER, April 5.
Manchester Piece-Goods market—Firm fair enquiry, but sellers stiff and transactions difficult to arrange. Fair enquiry for grey shirtings medium—Demand from Calcutta for shirting shooties.

LIVERPOOL, April 5.

COTION WEEKLY FIGURES.

	Bales.
Total quantity in sight American	12,360,000
Egyptian Visible supply...	33,000
East Indian Visible supply	103,000
American Visible supply	3,537,000
Visible supply other places	133,000
Total week's Sales	49,000
Total Sold on Speculation	3,000
Total for Exportation ...	.....
Total amount forwarded to Consumers	97,000
Total Actual Exports ...	6,000
Total Week's Imports ...	53,000
Total Stock	1,281,000
Surats Week's Sales ...	200
Surats Sold on speculation	.....
Surats Sold for exportation	.....
Surats Amount forwarded to Consumers	500
Surat Actual Exports ...	.....
Surat Week's Imports ...	2,000
Surat Stock	5,000
Afloat American ...	80,000
Afloat Indian... ...	5,000
Total Afloat	117,000

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

LONDON, April 5.
Linseed, 4 p. c. Refraction, Landed Terms (per

KARACHI NOTES.

BOAT CLUB REGATTA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, March 31.

The annual Boat Club Regatta took place at the Boat Club on Saturday last, in the presence of a large number of spectators, and nearly all Karachi turned out in their most festive attire to witness the competitions. This is always a very popular fixture, and seeing the advantages the Boat Club holds out to all lovers of aquatic sport, the only wonder is that the Club is not much more largely patronised. Six new boats of the most approved designs have been added to the Club property, and the new wing of the Boat house, which has just been erected to accommodate these boats, afforded more room on the upper floor of the Club House to those members who wished to watch the races from above. The entire building with the tents pitched for refreshments, was very gay with much bunting, and as most of the ladies took the opportunity of displaying their best and brightest hats and clothes, the whole scene, with the dancing waters of the creek and the green mangrove fringing the further bank as a back ground, made up such a bright and festive picture as is seldom to be seen in this land of dreariness and waste. The excellent band of the York and Lancaster Regiment discoursed sweet music during the somewhat lenghty but unavoidable intervals between the races.

For the Challenge Fours for the Boyce-Coombe Cup, (holders the Y and L Reg.) there were only two competing boats, the crews of which were as follows :—

York and Lancaster Regiment.	Merchants.
Bow—E. G. Bamford	Bow—W. M. Petrie
2—K P Walker	2—G N Rascben
3—Capt Fenning	3—R Thorburn
St—Captain Blunt	St—W J M Harris
Cox—Miss D Stephen	Cox—Miss Stephen

The regimental boat won, amid great excitement, by 1 1-4 lengths in 2 minutes and 52 seconds. Each member of the winning crew was presented by the Club with a small prize cup, and Miss D. Stephens was given the prize presented by the Officers of the Regiment

For the Scratch-Fours, 3 boats entered with the following crews :—

Bow—Bower	Salisbury	Judkins
2—Maxwell	Humphrey	Lynch
3—Kirkpatrick	Chapman	Chamier
St—Drysdale	Ashdown	Litchfield
Cox—Mrs Pengelly	Miss Hunter	Miss Bell.

The first named boat won by little more than a foot from the 2nd named, while the other boat, having got into difficulties owing to one of the crew catching a crab early in the race, came a bad third. The prize presented by Mr. W. U. Nicholas, was given to the lady cox of the winning boat.

For the Challenge Pairs—for the "Hart-Davis" Cup—(holders Captains Blunt and Fenning), there were the following entries:—

No. 1.	No. 2.
Bow—Thorburn	Bow—Litchfield
St.—Harris	St.—Drysdale
Cox—Miss D Stephen	Cox—Miss Herman

No. 3.	No. 4.
Bow—Fenning	Bow—Bamford
St.—Blunt	St.—Walker
Cox—Miss Charriol	Cox—Mrs Morris

No. 5.
Bow—West.
St.—Raschen
Cox—Mrs. Crouch.

In the first heat Harris beat Raschen with comparitive ease; in the second heats, Harris again brought his boat away with some ease from Drysdale, while Blunt did not seem to need to make much of an effort to win from Walker. In the final, which was one of the best races of the evening, Blunt beat Harris after a hard struggle in which both crews were rowed to a finish. Each member of the winning crew was presented with a small prize cup by the Club, and Miss Charriol was accorded the prize presented by the Officers of the 94th Battery R. F. A.

For the Challenge Single Sculls there were 7 entries. P. Mc C. Stewart beat Capt. Morris without much difficulty, Thorburn only just managed to beat Drysdale by a nose, while Harris, to the surprise of some who thought they knew, when nearly opposite the Boat Club, pulled away and won by a length from blunt. In the 2nd heat, Stewart, who has rowed here for the first time though a winner of the Junior Sculls recently at Poona, rather took the spectators by surpsise beating Thorburn by 1 1-2 lengths. Harris easily disposed of Bamford. In the final Harris met Steward, and every one looked forward to a very close and exciting finish, but the former pulled away from his opponent from the start and was never caught, thus wining by 3 lengths, and becoming the happy possessor of a cup presented by an anonymous donor.

For the Mixed Double Sculls, the entries were as follows:—

No. 1.	No. 2.
Bow—Capt. Blunt	Bow—W. H. Chapman
St.—Miss D Stephen	St—Miss E Lang
Cox—Miss Stephen	Cox—Mrs M de P Webb

No 3 Bow—Capt Fenning; Stroke—Miss Charriol; Cox. Mrs. Morris.

In the first heat, Miss D. Stephen beat Miss Charriol, and in the final she beat Miss E. Lang, and so secured the prize given by the Hon. Mr. M. de P. Webb, while Miss Stephens got the Cox's prize presented by Mr. Crouch.

Swimming Race.—Prize to lady nominating the winner presented by Swimming Club.

Competitor	Nominated by.
Litchfield	Miss N. Herman.
Wilson, A. L.	Mrs. Deane.
Anderson	Miss Hearson.
Krasnai	Miss Rowland.
Evington	Mrs. Evington.
Kennedy	Mrs. Kennedy.
Raschen	Miss Pearson.
Kinloch	
Judkins	
Petrie	Mrs Pearson
Drysdale	Mrs M de P Webb
Ravenscroft	Miss Bell
Lauder	Mr Hall
Whitehall	Miss Pengelly
Chamier	Mrs Chamier
Hopper	Mrs Hopper

The lunch conveyed the swimmers up stream, and a beam, fastened to a toni, was fixed to the landing-stage for the winning post. Most of the men swam the "trudgeonstroke,"—the remainder the "side stroke." There did not seem any exceptionally fast swimmers among them, yet it was a fight for first place, thanks to the handicapping of Messrs. West and Charriol who arranged the race. Ravenscroft might have won if he had been properly robbed for swimming. As it was Krasnai, nominated by Miss Rowland landed first.

"Toni Race." Prize to lady nominating winning crew presented by J. I. Murray, Esq.

Competitors.	Nominated by.
Maxwell; Parks, S. J.	Miss Stephen.
Ravenscroft; Whitehouse	Mrs. Pengelly.
Lynch; Gamblett.	Miss Ellinger.
Bowden; Petrie	Miss Bell.
Anderson; Kinloch	

West; Litchfie'd; Chapman; Humphrey — Miss Shaw. Mr. Chapman.

One pair came to grief right at the beginning, and another almost on the opposite side. It was very amusing. The idea was to cross, run round a flag-staff, and return, impeding each other as much as possible. The first pair to capsize started again and quite changed the aspect of the race by getting in the way of the returning boats. West and Litchfield just managed to reach the shore first.

For the Regatta, Mr. Crouch acted as Umpire and Starter, while Messrs. Ashdown and Humphery acted as Judges. The prizes were presented by Mrs. Crouch, and a very enjoyable evening was brought to a close with cheers for Mrs. Crouch and Mr. Wyatt, the Honorary Secretary, to whom very much of the success of the regatta was due.

HAJEE DOSSUL HOCKEY CUP.

Nine teams entered for the tournament, seven receiving byes in the first round, while the Karachi Gymkhana played 94th Battery, R.F.A., and defeated them by 4 goals to 2. In the second round the Gymkhana had a walk over the 93rd Battery, R.F.A., scrathed. The N.-W. Railway "A" won in the re-play against the 101st Coy., R.G.A., by 1 goal to nil, after a draw of 2 all. The Y.M.C.A., holders of the Dewar Hockey Shield, received a 2-love reverse from a combined team of the officers of the 67th Punjabis and 101st Pioneers from Quetta, and the N.-W. Railway "B" received a like fate from C and D Coys., York and Lancs. Regiments. The semi-final produced some good games, the Gymkhana winning by the odd goal in three from the N.-W. Railway "A" and the Quetta team from C and D Coys. by 3—0. The final between the Gymkhana and the Quetta teams was played on the Gymkhana ground and attracted a considerable number of spectators, among whom there were a large proportion of ladies. A large tent was pitched, and ample refreshments were provided. The general opinion was that the Quetta team would win, but these expectations were not realised, for though the "Officers" played a hard and well fought game and their was always formidable, their opponents' defence was equally good and whenever there was a break away the Gymkhana was much the faster and more accurately hitting team. Doubtless the local team was much more used to the conditions of the ground which is very fast. In the earlier part of the game, the "Officers" kept the ball mostly in Gymkhana territory, where the attack was well pressed, but every now and then their opponents broke away, and twice the Gymkhana forwards with a rush carried the ball to the other end, where Capt. Bunberry cleverly scored a goal, and later Ravenscroft, making a brilliant shot through a pass from Turton, added one more to the score. At half time the score stood at 2 love in favour of the Gymkhana. On resumption of the game, the "Officers" renewed their attack with great vigour, but failed to break through the defence, and once again Ravenscroft aided by Turton scored for the Gymkhana. After this there was some ding dong play, much of which was in front of the Gymkhana goal, and in the end out of a "melee," the "Officers" scored their only goal. The Gymkhana were thus the winners by 3 goals to 1.

After a short speech by Mr. W. U. Nicholas, Mrs. Shaw presented the cup to Capt. Moore, as captain of the Gymkhana team, amid much applause.

THE KARACHI AMATEUR DRAMATIC CLUB.

This Club put on the boards the other day for 2 nights with phenomenal success "The Marriage of Kitty," a Comedy in three Acts adapted from the French of "La Passerelle" by Cosmo Gordon-Lennox.

The following were the "dramatis personae" :—

Sir Reginald Bolaize, Bart.—Mr W J M Harris
John Travers (Solicitor)—Mr W U Nicholas
Norbury (A man-servant)—Mr R H Nicholas
Hampton (Travers' Clerk)—Mr J Mitchell
Miss Katherine Silverton ("Kitty") ..... Miss Dorothy Bell
Madame de Semiano ..... Mrs Pearson
Rosalie (A French maid)—Mrs Elsworth
Scenic Director ..... Mr T C Beaumont
Prompter ..... Mr G H Gartly
Musical Director ..... Mr A Graham, Bandmaster
Business Managers ..... Messrs E F B Wyatt and C W Bell
Property Manager ..... Mr O Turton

By kind permission of Lieut-Colonel F W Daniell and Officers, 1st York and Lancaster Regiment, a portion of the Regimental band form the Orchestra, and played the following programme of music :—

Selection ..... Count of Luxembourg ..... Lehar
Intermezzo ... Moon Madrigal ..... Willaby
a Valse ..... Columbine ..... Gardener
b Two Step ... Everybody's doing it now ..... Berlin

This piece was chosen by the K. A. D. C. it is believed to suit Miss D. Bell, who is staying in India, for a short time with her brother here. Miss Bell is a Benson Gold Medalist, and during the last few years has figured in various London productions, her last appearance was in "At the Barn" at the Prince of Wales' Theatre with Marie Tempest, who, it will be remembered, played the title-role in the original production of "The Marriage of Kitty" at the Royalty Theatre. As a consequence all Karachi looked forward with eagerness to the first night of the play. Those who did not fail to obtain a seat on either of the 2 nights when the house was crowded with a very appreciative audience, went away realising that they had seen some of the best acting that has ever been staged by the K.A.D.C. Miss Bell fulfilled the high expectations which were entertained of her, and must have been gratified with the reception which was given her. Mrs. Pearson, as the flashy but handsome widow, played a very difficult part with consumate skill. Mr. Harris, who appeared for the first time on these boards, gave an excellent representation of the young Baronet, as a somewhat feather brained for who yet had sufficient sense to make the most of the advantages of his good looks tell with the two very opposite characters of the other sex who had been attracted by him. Mr. Nicholas, senior, who is an accomplished amateur veteran of the stage, played the part of the solicitor with admirable ease; and Mrs. Elsworth, as the French maid, was very vivacious and amusing. In response to the general feeling it stated that the committee have decided to reproduce the piece for one more night next week, when the Karachi Spring Races take place.

Y. W. C. A. CONCERT.

Lovers of good music were given a delightful treat of really fine vocal and instrumental music at the Frere Hall the other day. In the interests of the Young Women's Christian Association here, Mrs. Shaw, the wife of our Brigadier-General, assisted by Mrs. Chamier, succeeded in getting together a corps of musicians of whom any concert hall in India might justly be proud. The leading feature of the occasion was the excellence of the instrumental music, for seldom if ever has Karachi, had such an assembly at one time on one platform of such gifted exponents of the piano, the violin, the harp, and the cello.

The following programme was carried out :—

PART I.

Selection ... The Chocolate Soldier ... Strauss. Orchestra.
Pianofortes Duet ... From Foreign Parts ..... Moszkowski
(a) Germany (b) Hungary
Mrs. Sparke — Mr. D. Wilson.
Song ..... Take a pair of Sparkling Eyes ..... Sullivan. Mr. Negreponte.
'Cello ..... Cantabile ..... Cesar Cui. Mrs. Eyles.
Song ..... A Summer Night ..... Goring Thomas. Miss Charriol.
Violin ..... Andante Religioso ..... Vieuxtemps. Miss Pengelly.

PART II.

Idyll ..... Land of Dreams ..... Driffel. Orchestra.
Harp ..... Ballad in C. Minor ... A Hasselmans. Mrs. Metaxa.
Song ..... Star of Eve ..... Wagner. Captain Fenning.
'Cello ..... (a) Consolation ..... Twelvetrees (b) Chanson Villageoise ..... Popper Mr. Ryles.
Song ..... Down in the Forrest. Landon Ronald. Miss Charriol.
Violin ..... (a) Chanson d'Amour. Leo Stern. (b) Chanson Napolitaine ..... Cacella. Miss Pengelly.
Quartette ... A Catastrophe ..... Percy Jackman. Messrs Negreponte, Young, Nicholas and Captain Fenning.

Accompanist—Mr. D. Wilson.
Conductor—Mr. Graham.

The Orchestra consisted of a string band from the York and Lancaster Regiment under the capable baton of the Bandmaster, W. Graham.

KARACHI GOLF CLUB.

PRITCHARD CUP COMPETITION.

This competition was played off on the 11th and 12th instant, and attracted a large entry. The links after the recent rain were in good condition for low scoring, though a strong wind on both nights proved troublesome. The cup was won by Mr. W. A. Hodgert with a good score of 77 net. The following returns were made:—

	Gross,	H'cap.	Net.
Mr W A Hodgert	83	6	77
„ J C Kinloch	80	2	78
„ J M Dame	87	8	79
„ J Adamson	80	Scr.	80
„ H A L French	84	4	80
Col Hassard	96	16	80
Mr A O Brown	81	Scr.	81
„ R B Lenahan	100	18	82
„ R A Robertson	94	12	82
„ J H Fyfe	95	12	83
„ J Carnegie	83	Scr.	83
„ L Brocht	85	2	83
„ G B Chetham	88	4	84
„ J A Robertson	98	14	84
„ J R Baxter	96	12	84
„ S K Lupton	94	10	84
„ T S Downie	94	10	84
Capt Spong	100	14	86
Mr A Fitzherbert	101	14	87
„ J McK Davidson	92	4	88
„ T J Stephen	97	8	89
„ H N Geary	93	4	89
„ P Balli	93	4	89
„ H C Mules	98	8	90
„ K S Mackenzie	96	6	90
„ F Hughes	107	14	93
Major Furnival	109	14	89

BOMBAY INQUEST.

WOMAN RUN OVER BY TAXI.

Mr. G. F. Chalk, the Coroner, yesterday held an inquest on the body of a woman, who died as a result of injuries received by being knocked down by a taxicab.

On Saturday night at about 8 o'clock Mr. Herant Odian, a diamond merchant and his wife, were being driven in the car along Esplanade road. When near the Currency Office, Mrs. Odian noticed that a woman going along the road had suddenly disappeared. A suspicion seiged her and she had the car stopped, when, twelve paces to the rear, the woman was found lying in at inconscious state with severe injures to her head, chest and ankles. She was removed to the Sir J. J. Hospital but succumbed in a few menutes after admission.

The body was not identified and it could not be ascertained to what community the deceased belonged. She was evidently an Indian, though dressed in European costume. Dr. Lafond of the hospital put her age down at 25.

Mrs. Odian proposed to seeing the woman and stated that the car at the time was not travelling at an excessive speed.

Mr. Herant corroborated her statement with regard to the speed of the car. He further stated that Naigumwalla, the driver had steered to the right to avoid a victoria and had felt the carpass over somethin which he thought was an animal. The jolt had drawn an exclamation from his wife and the car was stopped. The lighting at the spot was imperfect hence it did not seem possible, he regarded for thedriver to see the woman. He had not seen the woman himself. He thought that the driver had not been careless.

Inspector Chapman had made enquiries regarding the woman, but had so far failed to obtain any definite information about her, except that she was an Indian, either a Christian or a Jew.

The jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

AMERICA-INDIA CINEMATOGRAPH

"The Colleen Bawn," Dion Boucicault's well-known Irish drama, forms the subject of a magnificent film, 3,000 feet in lengh that it being shown at the America-India during the current week. This "chef d'œuvre of cinematographic art has been produced by the Kelam Company of America, with whose excellent work regular visitors to the picture theatres are now familiar. The misceen-scene is that of the exact localities chosen by the author for his play, while the judicious selections arrangement of the pictures makes the plot very easy to follow. The America-India has made a name for itself with a succession of well-selected films and this with its convenient position and fine open surroundings, makes it one of the best places to spend a pleasant evening during the present hot weather.

ITARSI-NAGPUR RAILWAY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, April 5.

The northern section of the Itarsi-Nagpur Railway, namely, from Itarsi to Bandur, will shortly be opened for traffic. Constructions on the southern section, from Nagpur to Pandurn, should also soon be finished.

SPORTING NEWS.

AGA KHAN HOCKEY TOURNAMENT.

CALCUTTA CUSTOMS H. C. vs. R. G. A (COLABA).

At last we have seen the Calcutta team play and it is possible to draw some comparison between their abilities, as displayed on Saturday, and the known calibre of Bombay combinations. The comparison leaves us faint. Bombay has never before seen better hockey. No team of the calibre of the Calcutta club that played on Saturday afternoon, has appeared in an Aga Khan Hockey Tournament. They are it. A knife passing through butter should be just about the way in which the Calcutta Customs ought to go through the Aga Khan Tournament. We estimate them as a good three goals better than the Grant Medical College, the team they meet in the second round. The game will be keenly contested and the Medical will fight every inch of ground, but their chances surely are infinitesimal? The Dorsets or the Hussars may give Calcutta a shaking up. With plenty of luck it might be just possible for the G. I. P. to lower their colours. But, barring accidents and serious casualties, Calcutta ought to go right through. Galbraith, Williamson and McCready are stars in no small a constellation, Galbraith in the first half of the game, gave several exhibitions of individual effort that were worth going far to see. His dribbling and tricking are a revelation of what can be done. The third goal secured by the Customs was, in particular, an exhibition of the genius of this player for tricky stick work. Williamson is, if anything, better still. He makes a magnificent centre half with a rare capacity for turning himself into as good a forward as the best of them, when the opportunity offers. McCready is fast and combines well with the other forwards. He seems best suited when the ball is travelling in short quick passes. Inside the circle his drives are clean hit and with plenty of power behind them. Once he undercut a ball badly and raised it over the bar to lodge in the Bandstand or thereabouts, but this was the only instance of undercutting throughout the game. The great strength of the Calcutta Customs is in their half-back and forward line. The backs had perhaps insufficient work given them to show their full possibilities, but it is doubtful if, in the defence department, Calcutta are as strong, for instance, as the Byculla Institute who, in Palvanker and Clifford, probably have the finest pair of backs in India.

The clean hitting of Calcutta was one of the features of their game that was most noticeable. The stick work was at all times crisp and precise. There was no half hitting the ball or striking the ground. For the losers Farmer shot the only goal scored It was a well-placed, powerful shot that travelled straight and true. Marshall was responsible for several fine saves in goal, and Hart on the right made more than one good run and put in passes that should have been pushed through.

The teams turned out as follows :—

Calcutta Customs H. C.—Goal; Seth, Backs; Anderson and Quiterio, Halves; Barlow, Williamson and Manuh, Forwards; Bolileau, McCready, Smith, Galbraith and Mabar.

R. G. A. (Colaba).—Goal; Marshall, backs; Starylm and Stewart, Halves; Thomson, O'Sullivan and Wright, Forwards; McGregor, Spain, Farmer, Bolsover and Hart.

THE GAME.

Calcutta defended the Bandstand goal. They came away at once and getting right in Galbraith almost scored, but, Marshall managing to get his pads in the way in time, the Artillery were saved the disgrace of a goal against them in the first half-minute. Calcutta maintained a strenuous pressure and McCready had a shot which Marshall again saved in great style. Again Marshall had to run out. Shot after shot was put in by the Calcutta team each only just missing the goal. The Artillery paid a very short visit over the halfway line, and then Boileau taking the ball up for Calcutta passed in. Galbraith took the pass cleanly and banged the sphere home (1-0). Play had been in progress a little over ten minutes. Calcutta continued to do all the attacking and McCready shot just outside the post. The Artillery managed to get over their opponent's "25" but back the ball came. Galbraith made a pretty run. Marshall, the Military goalkeeper, ran right out. The ball was passed to Smith, the Calcutta centre forward, and that player with his back to the goal, twisted the sphere into the right spot (2-0). Followed almost immediately another goal, when Galbraith tricked through on his own and nothing could stop him (3-0). Play had been in progress about 19 minutes. The Artillery did a little attacking and Spain was making a good run, when Anderson, the Calcutta right full-back, gave "sticks". Mr. Sim blew the whistle, but the decision was not a help to the attacking team. Galbraith soon found himself inside the opposing circle again. A corner against the Military saw him taking another shot, which Marshall just managed to get his left foot to. From the succeeding corner Boileau put in a hot drive, which rattled home on the goalkeeper's pads. At last the Artillery managed to get up and Bolsover put the ball in, but the whistle had already gone for "off side." Then the Artillery lookedd angerous once or twice but were too slow. The soldiers were actually showing signs of fatigue already. The sun was boiling. Again the Artillery came up and might have scored several times with a last touch at the right moment. At last the ball came to Farmer and the big man banged it home like a rifle shot and the Artillery obtained their first and only goal 26 minutes from the start (1-3). The Artillery bucked up a bit and the forward line made a pretty combined movement Anderson of Calcutta passed the ball between his legs and the soldiers were given a short corner. The ball was cleared and and Williamson Calcutta's centre half back, made an exceptionally fine individual run almost the length of the field. The goalkeeper ran out and boozled and Williamson had an open goal, but, shooting back-handed, the ball, went behind. The whistle blew for half-time with the score (3-1) in favor of Calcutta.

Play had only been in progress two minutes in the second moiety when McCready of Calcutta, securing within the circle shot another goal for his side (4-1). The Military shouted for "off side" and took it for granted that the whistle would blow, with the result that no attempt was made to prevent the goal. The Military continued on the defensive and play was frequently located within their circle. Calcutta were given a short corner and McCready undercut and raised the sphere over the top of the goal, the ball travelling into the Bandstand or thereabouts. Another corner followed, in favour of Calcutta. Smith shot and the ball was stopped in the goal mouth, where it got mixed up with the feet of the half dozen men standing on the goal line. Smith, following it up, pushed it through (5-1). Some beautiful passing among the Calcutta forwards followed, till Mabar was whistled "off-side." Soon after Boileau of the Calcutta team retired from the field exhausted by the heat and the strenuous game he had been playing.

The centre forward of the Artillery put in an individual effort but over-ran the ball. For a short time the Military continued over the half way line. Boileau was clapped as he returned to the field. Williamson, the Calcutta centre half, showed up, dribbling through a good deal of opposition in a fine individual effort. Hart made a very fine run down the right wing for the Gunners and, tricking the full back, passed in. The ball travelled across the goal mouth and three of the Gunner forwards missed it. The Calcutta goalkeeper ran out and failed. The ball was cleared, just when a score seemed certain by McCready, who had fallen back. A free hit was given the Gunners and the ball travelled out to Hart, who cleverly passed back again; but again, though it seemed a certain goal, the ball was kept out. For several minutes it looked as if the Artillery could not fail to score. A hot pressure was maintained in close proximity to the Calcutta goal and again it required only a final touch to ensure success. But the final touch was wanting and after giving their supporters a lengthy bout of anticipatory excitement the Artillery were driven back. Galbraith almost scored for Calcutta and Marshall was responsible for a good save. The whistle blew with Calcutta still attacking. Both teams showed signs of the severe tussle they had been through as they left the field. Result :—

	goals.
Calcutta Custom's H. C.	5
R. G. A. (Colaba)	1

ROYAL IRISH REGIMENT vs. BOMBAY POLICE.

The second match which took place on the Oval on Saturday afternoon was between the Royal Irish Regiment and the Bombay Police H. C.

The military defended the Bandstand end and on the opening of play immediately attacked their opponents goal with vigour. After some good play on the right wing Miller obtained possession, and, after a rapid run, finished up by scoring in style (1-0). The military got away from the "bully," and maintained pressure on the Police goal the custodian finding it necessary to run out. He cleared well. Two corners for the Military followed in succession. The Police at last came away and after some vigorous work their centre forward, Walker, found the net (1-1). The Police for a time had the better of the exchanges till Miller, again obtaining possession, took the ball up the right wing rapidly, and, passing to Meredith, that player banged the sphere through (2-1). The whistle blew for half-time without further score. The second moiety opened with the Police attacking. Ludlow Hewitt cleared for the Irish. Meredith sent in a shot that went behind. The Rifles continued to press and the Police left back was responsible for some good work. "Sticks" against the Rifles let the Police up. Exchanges were fairly even until the Military missed a sitting chance. The Police left back was again responsible for some good play and their forward line, putting in a pretty combined effort, the shot for goal went behind. The Police returned to the attack and only a brilliant effort by Ward, the Military goal-keeper saved the situation. The Military then made several strenuous attacks, and only very good play on the part of the Police backs kept them out, till Miller, the champion sprinter, added a third point (3-1). The whistle blew without further scoring. Result :—

	goals.
Royal Irish Rifles	3
Bombay Police H. C.	1

Baroda H C	Bye
Parsi Pioneers "B" ...	Bye
14th Hussars	Bye
2nd Dorset Regt. / B E Society P&P..	Dorsets 5-0
Calcutta Customs. / R G A Colaba	Calcutta 5-1
1st Middlesex Regt.. / Grant Medical Col..	G. M. C. 2-2
Pioneers H C ..... / Parsi Pioneers, "A"	Pioneer H C, 2-1
Aligarh College ... / Bombay Customs.	Customs. 2-0
Bombay Police..... / Royal Irish Rifles.	R. I. 3-1
Byculla Inst ..... / Crusaders	Byculla 5-0
Sherwood Foresters ..... / Bombay Gym "B"	F. F. 5-0
Hornets ..... / Cyclists H C.....	Hornets 3-1
Lusitania S C ..... Mahomedans H C. ..	Bye Bye
Bombay Gym "A" ... Institute L I	Bye Bye

SECOND ROUND PROGRAMME.

Monday, April 7, on the Gymkhana Ground, at 5-40 p.m., Baroda Hockey Club vs. Parsi Pioneers "B." On the Oval, at 5-40 p.m., 14th Hussars vs. 2nd Dorsets.

Tuesday, April 8, on the Oval, at 5-40 p.m., Pioneer Hockey Club vs. Bombay-Customs.

Wednesday, April 9, on the Gymkhana Ground, at 5-40 p.m., Lusitanian Sporting Club vs. Mahomedan Hockey Club. On the Oval, at 5-40 p.m., Bombay Gymkhana "A" vs. Instituto Luso Ind.

Thursday, April 10, on the Oval, at 5-40 p.m., Sherwood Foresters vs. Hornets A. C.

Friday, April 11, on the Oval, at 5-40 p.m., Royal Irish Rifles vs. Byculla G. I. P. Institute.

Saturday, April 12, on the Oval, at 5-40 p.m., Calcutta Customs vs. Grant Medical College.

FOOTBALL AT COONOOR.

LAWLEY CUP WON BY "E" COMPANY, THE BUFFS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

COONOOR, April 6.

The final of the football tournament for the Lawley Cup took place yesterday on the Cordite Factory ground. Several military teams entered.

In the final "E" Company of the Buffs beat "F" Company of the Oxford and Bucks. Towards the close of a splendid game, the Buffs shot their only goal. The Oxfords were unable to equalise.

Col. Babington in presenting the cup in a short speech complimented the winners, remarking that all the games were not only well fought, but were fought in a truly sporting spirit.

RACING AT HOME.

ALLAHABAD, April 5.

A special cablegram says :—

In the Union Jack Stackes, Craignour, Derby favourite, failed by one length to give Flippant seven pounds.

YACHTING IN BOMBAY.

TOM-TIT RACE FOR GORDON-BENNETT CUP.

The weekly races of the R. B. Y. C. were sailed on Saturday in a moderate breeze. Two important races were sailed—the Challenge Cup Tie between Maya and Corrie, and the Tom-Tit Gordon Bennett Cup.

The ship's boats were not able to turn out, many of the crews being ashore lining streets.

The Tom-Tits started at 3 p.m. Jenny Wren getting away first followed by Mavourneen and Pam, Mavourneen and Pam took the inside course, the others the more direct one, but there proved to be little difference between the two. Mavourneen took the lead followed by Curlew and Clutha, and the race developed into a procession, Mavourneen winning by two and half minutes from Curlew who was two minutes ahead of Clutha.

TOM TIT CLASS GORDON BENNETT CUP RACE, Saturday, 5th April, start at 3 p. m.

Names of Boats.	Time Allowances by M. S.	Entered by	Time of Arrival. H. M. S.
Fenella ...		Dr Goldsmith	5 14 3
Jenny Wren ...	.....	Capt. Glostter & Kunhardt ...	5 9 40
Maud	.....	Mrs Culbertson & Rich.	5 9 5
Mavourneen ...	.....	Mr H Taylor	5 8 30
Pam	.....	Mr A G Holmes	5 22 35
Clutha ...	.....	Capt Welch.	5 8 3
Curlew		Mr B Hewett	5 6 4

Course :—Committee Vessel—Tucker Beacon Starboard—Mark Buoy Starboard—Committee vessel.—Short Course. Length 8 8 miles. Wind N W Strength moderate. 1st prize won by Mavourneen, 2nd prize won by Curlew, 3rd prize won by Clutha.

The Challenge Cup Tie was sailed off at 3-10. Maya getting away fourteen seconds ahead of Corrie. Maya led the whole course although on one reach Corrie gained on her considerably. Maya won by 1 minute 12 seconds, thus adding to her long series of successes.

It would seem as though the I. Y. R. U. handicap will have to be supplemented if any interest is to be upheld in the six metre racing. We would suggest for the consideration of the Sailing Committee that an automatic penalty of five seconds per mile per win in the ordinary weekly races would greatly improve matters, and we are sure that Mr. Parker, who has got the gun fourteen or fifteen times in succession agrees.

METRE CLASS HANDICAP RACE.—Sailed at 3-10 p.m.

Names of Boats.	Time Allowances by M. S.	Entered by	Time of Arrival. H. M. S.
Maya ...		scratch Mr J N Parker.	5 31 30
Corrie ...		scratch Mr N B Macbeth ...	5 32 52

Course :—Committee Vessel—Sunk Rock Port—S. Karanja Port—Committee Vessel—Mark Buoy Port—Committee Vessel. Length 12.0 miles. Wind N. W. Strength moderate 1st prize won by Maya.

In the C class race a bad Start was made, Valkyrie crossing the line first. We condole with Mr. Talbot on the first occasion of his racing Valkyrie as the tandal hoisted the spinnaker without making it properly fast to the halliard and it came down with a run and got under the the centreplate, quite twelve minutes being lost thereby, as well as a badly torn sail. The tindal lives. Marie Louise got the gun, but Anna won on time.

"C" CLASS HANDICAP RACE.—Sailed at 3-20 p.m.

Names of Boats.	Time Allowances by M. S.	Entered by	Time of Arrival. H. M. S.	Time Corrected H. M. S.
Valkyrie..	8 17	Mr W.Talbot.....	5 20	0 2 0 43
Marie-Louise..	6 30	Mr K Macliver	5 12 42	1 46 12
Anna.....	11 10	Officers, Mint	5 15 23	1 43 33
Maimoe ...	12 25	Mr J Mc-Laughlin	5 22 45	1 50 20

Course :—Committee Vessel—Tucker Beacon Starboard—Mark Buoy Starboard—Committee Vessel. Length 7·1 miles. Wind N W. Strength moderate. 1st Prize won by Anna.—Marie Louise saves entrance.

A class had quite an interesting race. Melody was away first followed by Isca and Mahshuka, and Eileen had the unusual experience of having to sail through five boats, which took her some time. Just before the Mark Buoy Mahshuka drew clear of Isca and Melody, and rounded the buoy second. Isca then got angry with Melody, boarded her and by sheer force of numbers, carried off one of Melody's crew, whom they first keelhauled, and then placed in irons in the Lazarette.

Eileen was first around Committee Vessel, followed by Mahshuka, with Turquoise close on her heels, and this order was maintained to the finish. Mahshuka winning for the first time this season in a field. Eileen took second prize by one second from Turquoise, who overstood from Tucker Beacon. Nelta sailed in A class but the wind did not suit her.

"B" CLASS HANDICAP RACE.—Sailed at 3-10 p.m.

Names of Boats.	Time Allowances by M. S.	Entered by	Time of Arrival. H. M. S.	Time Corrected H. M. S.
Cynthia ...	scr.	Officers, R.E.	5 16 10	1 36 10
Mynona ...	....	Mr D Fraser	5 20 10	1 40 10
Trixie ...	14 10	Mr J W Milne. ...	5 25 40	1 31 40
Erin	17 0	Mr. M Magill ...	5 24 44	1 27 44
Lylie	12 45	Col Street and Mr Y. Watson ...	5 20 57	1 28 12

Course :—Committee Vessel—N Karanja Starboard—S. Karanja Starboard—Committee Vessel. Length 8.4 miles. Wind N.W. Strength moderate. 1st prize won by Erin, 2nd prize won by Lylie.

The six Metre boats not racing for the Challenge Cup sailed with B class, but had to concede too much with the existing breeze. Cynthia was first away followed by Mynona. The former got the gun, and Mynona got in second only just a head of Lyliee Erin won on time.

"A" CLASS HANDICAP RACE.—Sailed at 3-30 p.m.

Names of Boats.	Time Allowances by M. S.	Entered by	Time of Arrival. H. M. S.	Time Corrected H. M. S.
Eileen IV	Scr	Major Muter & Mr J F Watson	5 31 32	2 1 32
Turquoise	29 45	Messrs. Stokes & Preston ...	5 47 25	2 1 33
Isca	24 47	Mr T S Kennedy...	5 55 30	2 3 50
Mahshuka	19 50	Mr W H Hughes ...	5 43 20	1 54 40
Melody ...	14 52	Officers, R. A ...	5 51 22	2 3 31
Nelta ...	11 54	Mr H R Sandford	5 50 4	2 8 10

Course :—Committee Vessel—Mark Buoy Starboard—S Karanja Starboard—Committee Vessel—N Karanja Port Committee Vessel. Length 11.9 miles. Wind N. W. Strength moderate. 1st prize won by Mahshuka, 2nd prize won by Eileen IV.

There will be a Hog Island race on the first Saturday in May, which will close the racing season.

THE WEATHER.

DISTURBED CONDITIONS IN THE NORTH.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, April

Precipitation occurred in Kashmir, north-east India, the chief amounts being Sonemarg, 1 inch; Dhubri, Naraingani and Parisal 1; Chittagong, 1 1-2; Berhampore and Bogra, 3-4.

The disturbance in north-west India has moved eastwards, giving cloud and unsettled weather in the Punjab, the west of the United Provinces and the adjacent hills.

Forecast:—Some precipitation in north-east India and along the western Himalayas.

The Punjab.—Skies are lightly clouded in the south-western and the extreme northern districts and moderately to heavily clouded elsewhere. Humidity is normal or in defect. Minimum temperature is in excess over the whole division; maximum temperature is also above normal in the central districts.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear. The moisture in the air is either equal to or above the average. Day temperature is in excess in the extreme western and north-western districts.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear. Humidity is in defect in upper Sind. Temperature is in excess except in lower Sind.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are generally clear. The moisture in the air is either

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THE
Bombay Gazette.

Monday, 7th April, 1913.

MASS-MOVEMENTS IN INDIA.

THE history of every country provides instances of mass-movements which are related to the social, religious, and political growth of the people. Each movement has its characteristic features, but there are certain underlying features which appear to be common to all. For many years, students of history, philosophy and psychology, have been gathering facts and evidence in connection with these phenomena of a nation's growth, but there is still room for the keen student. Not only do we find these mass-movements in European countries, but they have been observed in Asiatic countries, and especially is this the case with respect to political movements. The last fifty years have witnessed greater movements in this direction than any other period of history, and the accompanying effects are well worthy of a systematic study, and the discovery of the psychological laws, which govern them, will be of value to students of progress. Work on these lines has been done by several, but it has chiefly related to religious mass-movements, and the actions of crowds. Perhaps the principles, that underlie the mass-movements, will be found to resemble those that govern great assemblies which are often swayed by the power of some great personality. India has seen, during the past few years, several movements, both political and religious, which may afford much scope for the psychologist who desires to understand the controlling forces of underlying principles which govern the actions of large masses of people who act together, often apparently without understanding the full purport of their actions.

The political movements of Turkey, Egypt, India, Japan, and China, have been conducted on a scale scarcely known in history, and the revolution has come with such suddenness in some cases, and so completely carried the nation that it almost seems a unity, that we are forced to wonder how such great upheavals have been accomplished in so short a time. In the memory of many Anglo-Indians, still engaged in Government Service, comparatively seldom was there a word uttered by the Indians about their rights in the government of the land. To-day the demand for an active share in all its councils is heard on every hand, while the recent discussions on Lord Crewe's dispatch, have shown that the belief in India ultimately becoming a self-governing colony is very widespread. A peculiar feature of the political movement in India has been the way in which the young, immature school-boys, with no conception of the essentials of the movement, joined with their elders in the agitation. In North Germany a similar movement was led by a boy of ten. Pastors, teachers, parents tried to persuade the children from leaving their homes to take part in the great crusade. Even the decree of the king was of no avail, and only by the interference of the Pope were the children persuaded to give up their mad attempt. In some respects it is hardly possible to refrain from comparing this with the actions of some of the youths who took part in the political movements of recent years in India. They had little idea of the principles the leaders were fighting for, and, despite the efforts of parents, masters, and government rules, they continued their participation in the movement.

India has also witnessed mass-movements in connection with her religious life. One of the features of the agitation for political rights has been the resuscitation of the belief in Kali, the very incarnation of cruelty. Huge crowds consisting of men who had scarce given a thought to Kali before the political agitation were carried away by the priests. But, perhaps, the best instance of mass-movements in the religious life of the country is the one in connection with the spread of the Christian faith in India. The recent Census shows how great has been its progress in the last decade. An examination of this progress will show that most of the converts have been added as the result of mass-movements, generally among the lower castes. In North India, Hyderabad, parts of the Madras Presidency, the mass-movements have been very striking. Whole villages have come over bodily to the Christian faith, and have completely forsaken their former mode of worship. Even the most loyal missionary would not say that all these converts understand clearly what the step they have taken means. It would seem that, before there can be any prospect of a mass-movement, there must be something in common to sway them. In crowds we see qualities which are something quite different from anything represented by individuals, but it is necessary that the common elements in human nature should preponderate over the elements peculiar to individuals. The common element may be fear, hope, indignation, but it is sufficient for the orator to work upon. This common emotion unites them, and they become highly suggestible. In the religious and political movements in India to which reference has been made, there must have been some common element by which the mass was made suggestible. We can scarcely imagine the striking way in which the political movement was joined by all classes had not there been some common element upon which the agitators could work. In this case stray tracts, conversations of elders, must have prepared the way for the result. The same principle must hold in the religious mass-movements of India. It is also a feature of mass-movements that the strong emotion, which increases with time, generally carries the movement farther than was at first calculated. In the famous French Revolution, there were few who expected that the movement would lead to the execution of the king and queen, and the setting up of a republic. The leaders of the political movement in India were the most surprised at the results of their agitation. During this period when men are moved in the mass, individual judgment is set aside for the time being, and even the strongest minds are carried away by it. All other matters take a second place, and the man finds himself thinking with the mass, and often does what he would not, as an individual, think of doing. The main causes of the peculiar action of crowds and mass-movements are the loss of individual responsibility, and the sympathy which arises from contact with a large number of others holding similar opinions. It is interesting to watch a crowd, and to note how easily it imitates the actions of others and how great a tendency there is to follow suit even in things they as individuals, would never dream of doing.

PUNJAB BOOK OF THE DEAD. THE Punjab Government have just issued a very useful as well as interesting publication giving the biographies of persons to whom sepulchral monuments have been dedicated in their province, and also in Kashmir, and Afghanistan. Many of these persons are well-known, and the writer of these biographical notices, Mr. George W. De Rhe-Philipe of the late Military Department of the Government of India, who has done his work very well, has many noteworthy careers to record, which lay in other parts of India, but ended in the Punjab or the Frontier, and Afghanistan. Thus the first Lord Elgin, who succeeded Canning as Viceroy, was only a sojourner for a brief while in the Punjab where he succumbed to the climate and overwork at Dharamsala, the last resting place of several other notable persons, especially of William Arnold, son of the famous head, master of Rugby, who, besides his arduous work in organising education in the Punjab, which killed him early, is honoured for his novel "Oakfield," a powerful satire on life in the Punjab Army to which he at first belonged. Dr. Milman, a nephew of the well-known Dean of Westminster, also found a grave at Rawalpindi though his main sphere of activity was in Bengal as Bishop of Calcutta. We read here that he died of a chill caught whilst visiting the great battlefield of Chilianwala, an indecisive battle of the last Sikh War, amounting almost to a defeat. Naturally we find many distinguished victims of the two very stubbornly contested Sikh Campaigns, among whom the most prominent is Sir Robert Sale, who escaped unhurt through the disastrous Afghan War of 1838-42, and made himself generous by his historic defence of Jalalabad against heavy odds, but who fell in the battle of Mudke, our very first engagement with the Sikhs. Several Lieutenant-Governors of the Punjab are found here; but, of these, only one actually died in the province. Sir Henry Durand—the father of Sir Mortimer—whose fatal accident, while entering the gateway at Tonk, is well remembered still after more than fifty years; the others, like Sir Robert Montgomery and Sir Donald McLeod, died at Home, but have monuments in the Lahore Cathedral which is the reason of their being included in this volume. As we turn the leaves, we come across many holders of famous names either in English or Anglo-Indian history, men who quietly laid down their lives in the service of their country in those distant provinces. Thus we meet with the great Lord Brugham's nephew who was in the Bengal Army, and died young during the first Afghan War with the great grandson of Holwell of Black Hole fame, with the nephew of Gore Ousely, the famous Orientalist and Ambassador to Persia, with the son of Colin Campbell, Lord Clyde, and with others too numerous to note. The volume will be found specially valuable for notices of obscure worthies not mentioned in any biographical works, but whose careers have been laboriously recorded by the compiler from old army and civil lists, and similar ephemeral sources. The book may be well called "the book of the noble and illustrious dead of our race in the Punjab and the Frontier" and as such will be very acceptable.

MRS. PANKHURST'S SENTENCE. WHATEVER they may think of the Suffragettes as a body, and their present methods, there are many people who have a genuine respect for the aged Mrs. Pankhurst. She has devoted her life to what she considers a just cause, and whatever else she is or does, she is now a frail old lady, over 70 years of age, of a remarkable courage. Although she has been sentenced to imprisonment once before—in 1908 when she was given three months for inciting to riot by urging the populace to rush the House of Commons—her advocacy of women's suffrage has during far the greater part of her life, been conducted in a legitimate manner; and, although now she publicly approves of all that the Suffragettes are doing, it is well-known that the actual leaders and organisers of the movement are her daughter, Christabel, and other younger spirits. We are sorry that it is not upon one of these that the sentence of three years' penal servitude has been passed. In view, however, of Mrs. Pankurst's public avowal that she was personally responsible for recent attacks upon property, the Bench, of course, had no alternative but to inflict a severe sentence. Mr. Pankhurst, according to her own statements, will now "hunger strike", for she has more than once expressed the intention "to die in prison" should she be sent there. It remains to be seen whether she will shortly be set at liberty, or whether, under the new Bill, which has so far passed only two stages in the House of Commons, and must be expedited, if it is to apply to her, she will be released on license only. Her fellow-Suffragettes have indulged in much wild talk over the sentence, which is the heaviest that has yet been inflicted on one of their number. They threaten a "reign of terror," and have withdrawn that promise to respect life which was so lightly regarded when it has been given. They have resumed their campaign with renewed vigour and whether or no they really intend to proceed to graver excesses, is doubtful. But their threats and action are enough to show that more drastic measures than Mr. McKenna's Bill provided are needed.

AN IMPERIAL COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE. IN India, of course, we have our own agricultural colleges, experimental farms, and other facilities for research, but we cannot view with indifference the proposals, which may result in an important college being established in Ceylon. A scheme is afoot to establish an "Imperial College" or possibly colleges, to which students who have had a first training in agriculture, forestry and allied subjects at Home, may be sent to complete their education in tropical agriculture before embarking in the planting industry. A large sum has been offered to the London University to be applied towards the foundation of a chair of Tropical and Sub-tropical Agriculture; and it has been suggested that the Home Government or the public, or both, should raise a fund to (1) found lectureships in tropical agriculture in Great Britain; (2) grant travelling scholarships for students and others attending such lectures or institutions as Kew, the Imperial College of Science at South Kensington, etc., in direct touch with the tropics; and (3) establish a fund for erecting and endowing two agricultural colleges in the tropics, the first to be erected in Ceylon, and the second in Trinidad, or elsewhere in the West Indies. Since the scheme was first brought forward some months ago, it appears that the proposal to establish two Colleges has been dropped, and the question has been discussed whether one College should be established in Ceylon or in the West Indies. Some of the London papers, appear to favour the West Indies, but the Ceylon authorities are able to assert strong claims in favour of a College at Peradiniya, which already possesses world-famed experimental gardens and to which the headquarters of the Ceylon Agricultural Department are now attached. Such an important institution established in Ceylon could not fail to afford valuable assistance to the planting industry in India, and especially in Southern India.

ARMY IN INDIA. The British troops in India in the coming year are to be maintained at a strength of 75,897 of all ranks and arms. This force will be made up as follows:—Nine regiments of cavalry, 5,616; eleven batteries of Royal Horse Artillery, 45 of Royal Field Artillery, and 35 companies of Royal Garrison Artillery, 15,785; officers of the Royal Engineers; 377; 52 battalions of Infantry, 53,642; 321 officers of the Army Medical Corps; and the balance distributed amongst officers of the Army Pay Department, Army Ordinance Department, and Army Veterinary Corps, the rank and file of which are not represented in India.

THE following proclamation was officially issued on Saturday:—Whereas His Excellency the Right Honourable Lord Willingdon of Ratton, G. C. I. E., has been appointed by His Imperial Majesty the King, Emperor of India, to the office of Governor of Bombay and its Dependencies, it is hereby proclaimed that His Excellency the Right Honourable Lord Willingdon has this day in the morning assumed charge of the Government of Bombay and its Dependencies, and taken his seat under the usual salute from the Garrison, and all persons are required to obey His Excellency the said Lord Willingdon as Governor and President in Council accordingly.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s.s. "Caledonia" arrived at Suez from Colombo in the afternoon of the 4th instant.

THE British India Co.'s s.s. "Nevasa" left Port Said on the evening of the 3rd inst.

AT a meeting held this morning at the residence of Sir Arthur Reid, Chief Judge, it was unanimously resolved to commemorate the Lieutenant-Governorship of Sir Louis Dane by placing his portrait in the Lawrence Hall, Lahore. A general committee of sixty-five gentlemen was appointed to give effect to the resolution.

AMONG the passengers who proceeded to Europe on Saturday by the P. and O. Co.'s mail steamer Arabia were—Sir Charles K. Cleveland, the Honour. R. E. Grosvenor, Hon. Mr. R. H. Henderson, the Hon. Mr. and Mrs. Elliott the Hon. Mr. Justice Holmwood, Mr. G. P. Millett, Lady Nixon, Mr. and Mrs. Marshall Reid, C.I.E., and Sir George and Lady Sutherland.

In the *Assam Gazette*, issued yesterday, there appears a resolution of the Chief Commissioner accepting the finding of the officiating Commissioner to the effect that no blame attaches to any of the officers against whom a complaint was made in respect of the events of July 8 last in connection with the Jagatsi Asram.

HER MAJESTY QUEEN MARGHERITA of Italy received Mrs. Walter Tibbits in private audience on March 17th at the Plazzo Margherita, Rome, and was graciously pleased to accept a copy of her latest book, "Cities Seen", an account of Eastern and Western travel and of research into the mysteries of India, with thirty-four illustrations from photographs by the authoress. His Royal Highness the Count of Turin, cousin of the King of Italy, who has travelled in India and Central Asia, recently received Mrs. Walter Tibbits at the Royal Palace, Milan, and also accepted a copy of this book. Her Majesty and His Royal Highness have graciously conveyed to her their autograph portraits.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

THE GREEK REGICIDE

FRENCH CABINET SPLIT.

GERMANY AND ENGLISH AVIATION.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

PARIS, Mar. 22.

Accounts by eye-witnesses of the assassination of the King of the Hellenes in Salonika on Tuesday show that His Majesty was returning from a walk, and was on his way back to the palace. As King George crossed the corner where Aghia Trias-street and the Avenue de la Campagne join, close to the police headquarters, the assassin, Alexander Schinas, a man of about fifty years of age, rushed from a hiding-place, and, when within about two yard of His Majesty, fired a revolver. At the first shot Lieut.-Colonel Frankoudis, the King's aide-de-camp, who was walking at the King's side, drew his revolver to fire at the assassin. Schinas thereupon turned upon the colonel and fired again. Two Cretan gendarmes who were following His Majesty dashed at the man, who offered no resistance to arrest. Some notes and cartridges were found on Schinas when he was searched. Questioned by the police, he said "You have courts; I will speak there!" When the police insisted, Schinas reiterated, "Take me to the police station, so that the crowd shall not maltreat me. I will speak there." When Colonel Frankoudis saw that the assasin had been arrested, he turned to the King, still thinking that His Majesty had not been hit. The latter had, however, fallen to the ground, and was but half conscious. Colonel Frankoudis at once raised him in his arms. The King did not utter a word. There were no bloodstains on the ground where he had fallen. His Majesty was then carried by the soldiers to the Papafion Hospital, whither Prince Nicholas and the authorities had already hurried. Prince Nicholas then summoned the officers, and, speaking in a voice choked by sobs, said: "It is with deep grief that I have to announce to you the death of our beloved King, and invite you to swear fidelity to your new Sovereign, King Constantine." Shortly before the King was shot down he said to Colonel Frankoudis, pointing to a German battleship which had just arrived, and which he intended to visit to-day: "That is the first warship to arrive, and Germany, therefore, will be the first Power to salute me as the Sovereign of Greek Salonika. A few minutes later, speaking to a Danish author who has been writing King George's biography, His Majesty said: "There will be a fine chapter to add on the Greek expedition in Macedonia and my presence here.

FRENCH CABINET.

After four days of feverish excitement the debate on electoral reform was closed in the Senate at six o'clock on Wednesday afternoon by a vote in which there was a majority of 33 against the representation of minorities in any form or shape. As soon as the result was announced, M. Briand, the Premier, followed by M. Jonnart, Minister for Foreign Affairs, M Klotz, Minister of Finance, and M. Etienne, Minister for War, left the Ministerial bench, declaring that the Cabinet had resigned. It cannot be said that there was much surprise amongst those who were present although the public scarcely expected that the Senate would deliberately enter into conflict with the Chamber at the present moment by overthrowing the Ministry. When M. Briand mounted the tribune, his first sentences were to declare that unless the issue was satisfactory, the Government would resign, because it was pledged to electoral reform, and, should it remain in power without obtaining it, it would only be a mere tattered rag of government certain to fall before long, and this was a situation that he would never accept. This statement was cheered alike by friends and foes, the latter clearly believing that the Premier had delivered himself into their hands. M. Briand went on to say that the principal fault found in his reform was that it was a reactionary measure, but he would quote from his speeches to show that the representation of minorities had always been a cardinal point of the Radical faith. All he wanted to do was to put into practice what the most orthodox Radical Republicans had invariably preached, and he invited all his adversaries to collaborate in finding a half-way house where they might meet and elaborate a scheme to the principle of which he and they were trebly pledged. I id they really want electoral reform or not? If they did he was ready to work with them. If they did not they need only say so, and he would go. The Premier spoke for an hour and a-half, and was frequently cheered even by many of his adversaries, but he did not leave the impression that he had disarmed his foes, who occasionally writhed under his attacks, but who maintained their air of hostile confidence. No sooner had he finished than M. Clemenceau took his place. It is the first time that the 'Ministry-killer' has been heard at any length since his illness but it was quickly evident that he had lost none of his bitter logic and playfully deadly fence. His attack was followed up by other speakers, with the result that the Government was overthrown by, as stated, an adverse majority of 33, the voting being 161 to 128, after which M. Briand tendered the resignation of the Cabinet to M. Poincare, who accepted it, while requesting the Ministers to deal with current matters before finally leaving office.

M. BARTHOU TO FORM THE MINISTRY.

On Thursday afternoon M. Barthou, who was Minister of Justice under M.

(*Continued on page* 9.)

CONDITIONS OF MEDIATION.

THE ALLIES' RESERVATIONS.

NAVAL COMMANDERS REASON WITH MONTENEGRO.

TERMS INSISTED ON BY THE POWERS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

ST. PETERSBURG, April 5.

The Conference of Ambassadors has established a basis for the settlement of the dispute between Rumania and Bulgaria. The terms will be announced simultaneously with the resumption of peace negotiations between Turkey and the Allies. The Bulgarian plenipotentiaries are leaving St. Petersburg.

MEDIATION ON CONDITIONS.

SOFIA, April 5.

The Allies have accepted the offer of mediation by the Powers, with the following reservations :—

(1) The Thracian frontier proposed by the Powers is to be taken merely as a basis, not as a definitive line.

(2) The Ægean Islands are to be ceded to the Allies.

(3) The Allies consider that they should know in advance the proposed frontiers of Albania, trusting that they are in conformity with those proposed by the Allies in London.

(4) The principle of a war indemnity is to be admitted, the amount being fixed by a financial commission, on which the Allies are to be represented.

The Allies agree to suspend operations directly the above conditions are favourably received and admitted.

A FRESH "DEMARCHE."

SOFIA, April. 6.

The Powers have made a fresh *demarche*, insisting upon the Allies accepting a frontier line from Enos to Midia, and that the settlement of all financial questions be reserved for a technical commission in Paris.

NAVAL DEMONSTRATION.

BLOCKADE OF MONTENEGRO ORDERED.

LONDON, April 4.

Instructions have been telegraphed to the respective warships to proceed to Montenegro, and there establish an effective blockade. Only Russia is standing out.

LONDON, April 4.

King Nicholas of Montenegro, interviewed by a representative of the *Pall Mall Gazette*, said :

"I assure you my people mean to keep the land, which has been retaken during the war," and mean to take Scutari. It is better to die fighting than live as we are living now. We are making a supreme struggle against death and starvation."

King Nicholas appeals to British justice. He concluded : "Scutari will fall in a few days, and will be my capital."

SERVIA'S ATTITUDE.

BELGRADE, April 5.

Owing to Great Britain's participation in the naval demonstration in the Adriatic, Servia, which is unwilling to lose Great Britain's goodwill, will certainly follow the advice of the Powers at the last moment.

WARSHIPS NEAR ANTIVARI.

VIENNA, April 5.

Six Austrian and two Italian warships have been cruising four miles from Antivari since Wednesday. They were joined by a British warship on Thursday. A Greek ship arrived at Antivari on Tuesday with 36,000 chests of ammunition and twenty-three Russian guns.

COMPENSATION TO MONTENEGRO

BERLIN, April 5.

It is not improbable that Montenegro accept monetary compensation for loss of Scutari.

LONDON, April 5.

The Montenegrin losses in the recent assaults on Scutari are stated to be fully four thousand.

NAVAL COUNSEL.

LONDON, April 6.

The British warship "King Edward" and the French warship "Edgar Quinet" have joined the blockading squadron off Montenegro, which is commanded by a British Vice-Admiral. As result of a conference of commanders a telegram was sent to the Montenegrin Government, begging it to respect the unanimous decision of Powers, and asking for a prompt reply.

AUSTRIAN THREAT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Apr. 6.

The "Stateman" publishes the following special cable, dated London, April 5 :—

"If the naval demonstration fails, and Montenegro captures Scutari, Austria threatens to march fifteen mountain brigades on Cetinje. King Nicholas is still defiant and declares he will fight to a finish."

RUSSIAN FOREIGN POLICY.

NO WARLIKE COMPLICATIONS FEARED.

ST. PETERSBURG. April. 4.

M. Sazonoff, the Premier, invited the party leaders of the Duma to meet him in the evening and exchange opinions with regard to Russia's foreign policy. Representatives of the reactionary Right wrote to M. Sazonoff regretting their inability to attend if the Constitutional Democrats were present. M. Sazonoff curtly replied that the latter had been invited.

BULGARIA AND SERVIA.

LONDON, April 5

During an exchange of views with the representatives of the Dums, M. Sazonoff said that Russia had no occasion to fear warlike complications as the demands of the Allies would be more or less satisfied. He feared that the frontier dispute between the Bulgarians and Servians would lead to grave complications. The Servians had pushed too far south, and they were showing latterly an inclination to avoid referring the frontier question to the arbitrament of the Tsar as originally contemplated

BRITISH AIR STRENGTH.

EQUIVOCAL COMMENTS BY GERMAN PRESS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, April 3.

The *North German Gazette* praises the discretion of the British officers and the British Press. The letter must have been aware of the practices of a considerable air fleet such as England, according to testimony of Col. Seely, possesses, but there has been no boasting about it. The paper contrasts the action of the German Press concerning the Zeppalin voyages.

The *Time's* Berlin correspondent is unable to estimate the amount of irony contained in these observations.

THE LOOTED STEAMER.

PLUCKY BEHAVIOUR OF LADY, MISSIONARY.

HONG KONG, April 4.

According to the details of the looting of the steamer "Taion," the pirates first killed the Chinese steersman, and seized and bound Captain Holmes, and the British chief officer and engineer. They robbed a lady missionary, who, however, succeeded in persuading the pirates not to harm the Europeans. The pirates, however, disabled the engines before escaping in the ships' boats with their loot.

UNITED STATES TARIFF.

REDUCED DUTIES LOWEST FOR HALF A CENTURY.

WASHINGTON, April. 6

The Tariff Revision Bill will be introduced in the House of Representatives on April 7. The report of the Ways and Means Committee recommends a reduction of fifty per cent. throughout the new duties, which will be the lowest for half a century.

EDUCATION POLICY.

SPEECHES BY LORD HALDANE AND LORD CREWE.

LONDON, April 5.

Lord Haldane and Lord Crewe were guests at the Eighty Club dinner last night. In their speeches they dealt with the Government's education policy. Lord Crewe foreshadowed that the school age would be raised, and physical education improved.

Lord Haldane said he dreaded German airships less than German education. He was confident that the nation would incur the considerable expenditure, which would be required to advance education and avert a national peril.

PRINCE HENRY OF PRUSSIA.

LONDON, April. 4.

Prince Henry of Prussia has been transferred from the cruiser "Breslau" to the cruiser "Goeben." He has gone to Brindisi.

KILLED IN TRIPOLI WAR.

ROME, April 6.

The revised official list of Italians killed in the Tripoli war is 92 officers and 1,391 men.

INCOME-TAX ON DIVIDENDS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, April 5.

The *Pioneer's* London cerespondent cables:—

Under the Board's decision, the deduction of income-tax from dividends becomes illegal from the 16th April. The Government has tabled resolutions as the basis of the Bill, empowering the Committee of Ways and Means to impose taxes.

The *Times* points out that this repeals the Bill of Rights.

BENGAL PUBLIC INSTRUCTION

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, April 6.

A special cable to the "Statesman" dated London, April 5. states :—

"The recent announcement by the 'Times' that Mr. Hornell had been appointed to the Directorship of Public Instruction, Bengal, was unauthorised. When the name was put forward, it was challenged in view of Lord Morley's memorandum, and thereafter withdrawn. The selection is still under consideration, but I am informed that probably Mr. James, Principal of the Presidency College, will be appointed to the post."

Gas is now in use in Bombay for gold melting, soap boiling, brazing and every conceivable purpose, for which heat and power are required, since it is found the heat can regulated to a nicety impossible with solid fuel.

ZEPPELIN INCIDENT.

PRICELESS SECRETS DIVULGED.

GERMANY THANKS FRANCE FOR COURTESY.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY]

LUNEVILLE, April 4.

The incident of the Zeppelin airship has been settled, as the result of an enquiry, which elicited the fact that the officers of the airship had lost their bearings, while making an experimental trip. The captain gave his word of honour that no observations had been taken. The Zeppelin departed for Germany.

LATER.

The Zeppelin, which was captured in France, has landed near Metz.

The Zeppelin Company announces that only the French police commissary and two technical experts boarded the airship, which was treated as though on German soil.

BERLIK, April 5.

The German Government has thanked France for her courteous treatment of the officers on the Zeppelin, which landed at Luneville.

LAST WORD IN DIRIGIBLES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, April 6.

A special cable to the "Statesman," dated London, April 5, states:—

"The German airship which lost its bearings in the fog, and alighted in France, was not released till the military authorities had made a full examination. The latest Zeppelin developments were found to include a unique machine-gun, bomb apparatus, a new type of searchlight of special long range, wireless apparatus, a perfected high-altitude steering-gear, and an exclusive type of motor speeding sixty miles an hour, devices enabling a 24-hours' flight. All the latest German airship secrets were thus betrayed to France.

"Germany regards this is an irreparable national disaster, while the Berlin papers describe it as a crowning catastrophe, and deplore that these priceless secrets, which were the last word in dirigibles should have fallen into French hands by the cruel irony of fate. Another journal urges a court-martial of the airship's officeurs."

UNITED STATE TAXES.

INTRODUCTION OF GRADUATED INCOME TAX.

WASHINGTON, April 5.

President Wilson has decided that sugar shall be admitted at the lowest rate and eventually free. The consequent loss of eighty million dollars in the tariff revenue will be made up by a Federal income tax of 1 per cent. on incomes from four thousand to twenty thousand dollars, 2 per cent. from twenty thousand to fifty thousand, 3 per cent. from fifty thousand to one hundred thousand, and 4 per cent. on incomes above a hundred thousand.

It is also intended to impose a tax of 2 per cent. on corporations.

PORTUGUESE COLONIES.

COMMISSION OF ENQUIRY DEMANDED.

LOURENCO MARQUES April. 5.

A public meeting has passed a resolution unanimously condemning the dismissal of Dr. A. de Magalhaes, Governor-General of Mozambique, who, while lecturing in Lisbon, made charges against the colonial administration.

The resolution declares that the charges are true and demands a Commission of Enquiry into the public services.

THE GRAND NATIONAL.

LONDON, April 4.

Ballyhackle was favourite for the Grand National, at 5 to 1 against.

Jamagata and Olga's Pride did not start.

Wavelet was ridden by Newey, Foolhardy by McNeill, and Irish Mail by O. Anthony.

RACQUETS CHAMPIONSHIP.

LONDON, April 5.

The first series in the match for championship of the world in racquets was played to-day, when William, (Jholder) defeated Suiar, of Philadelphia, 6-15, 15-12, 15-11, 15-10, 9-15, 15-6.

The second half of the match will be played at Philadelphia in MAY.

OBITUARY.

LONDON, April 5.

The death is announced of Professor Edward Dowden.

[Professor Edward Dowden, M.A., LL.D., D.C.L., Litt. D., was born at Cork on the 3rd of May, 1843. He was educated privately until he entered the Dublin University. He was Clerk Lecturer in English Literature, at Trinity College, Cambridge from 1893 to 1896. In 1888 he became President of the English Goeth Society. Later he became President of the Irish Unionist Alliance, and Commissioner of National Education in Ireland. He wrote a great many publications among which are "Shakespeare his Mind and Art," "Life of Shelley," and a 'History of French Literature." He had been Professor of English literature at the University of Dublin since 1867. He married first Mary, daughter of David Clark ; and secondly Elizabeth Dickinson, daughter of the Very Rev. John West, Dean of St. Patrick's, Dublin. He had one son and two daughters]

THE SUFFRAGETTES

MILITANTS SCOURING THE COUNTRY.

TWO GRAND STANDS SET ON FIRE.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, April 4.

The railways are being specially patrolled, owing to Suffragette threats.

A portion of Oxted station has been wrecked by an explosion.

A canister exploded in an empty train near Stockport. The carriage was wrecked.

There have been renewed raids on pillar-boxes and post-offices.

An unoccupied country mansion at Chorley was burned down yesterday. Cards inscribed "Votes for Women" were found in the grounds.

LONDON, April 5.

The Suffragettes are carrying out their militant tactics in various parts of the country.

The grand-stand on the Ayr racecourse was set on fire at midnight, and, owing to a high wind, was gutted.

The damage has been assessed at £3,000.

Two Suffragettes were caught redhanded at dawn, setting fire to the grand-stand at Kelso.

Windows have been smashed at the Glasgow Labour Exchange, and there have been further cases of telegraph and telephone wires being cut.

SIR ARCHIBALD HUNTER.

FRESH RUMOUR OF AN INDIAN COMMAND.

LONDON, April 4.

Lieut-General Sir Archibald Hunter, Governor of Gibraltar, has applied for, and has obtained three months leave.

Sir Archibald Hunter has been seriously at loggerheads with the people at Gibraltar, owing to a speech in which he criticized several local bodies and institutions. A deputation from the Chamber of Commerce came to England recently to protest to Mr. Harcourt.

It is rumoured that Sir Archibald Hunter will receive an appointment in India.

AMERICAN ALIENS LAW.

JAPANESE PROTEST LODGED AT WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, April 5.

Japan has formally protested against the proposed enactment by California of a Bill prohibiting alien ownership of land, alleging that it is legislation directed against the Japanese.

MR. MONTAGU.

LONDON, April. 5th.

Mr. Montagu was received in audience to-day by the King on his return from his recent visit to India.

FOOTBALL AT HOME.

LONDON, April 5.

In the annual match under Association football rules to-day, England defeated Scotland at Chelsea by one goal to nil.

SOUTH AFRICAN LOAN.

LONDON, April 5.

Underwriters have been saddled with over 90 per cent. of the South African loan, which is quoted at 7/8ths discount.

ATTEMPTED TRAIN-WRECK.

B. N. R. MAIL OBSTRUCTED ON TWO SUCCESSIVE NIGHTS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, April 5.

Further particulars of the attempt to wreck the Madras Mail on Thursday evening are now to hand.

It appears that at about 8 o'clock the train was approaching Ichchapuram from the directton of Berhampore (Ganjam) at mile 3 8,21. About two miles from Ichchapuram the train ran into some obstacle and the driver pulled up. He found the cow-catcher badly damaged on the left side. The guard and the driver got out and found that a rail about three feet in length had been embedded in the ground between the rails and that a heavy boulder had been placed on the line. The rail was dug out, the boulder removed and the train resumed its journey, but had not gone far when the damaged cow-catcher struck the track. The train was then again stopped and the cow-catcher, which by this time was buckled beneath the engine, was removed. The rest of the journey to Howrah was made safely without it.

There was no panic of any kind amongst the passengers, and no one was hurt. Few of those on the train indeed were aware of what had happened

There seems to be no doubt that the obstacles had been placed on the line with the intention of wrecking the train, as at the same time on the previous night the Madras mail ran into some obstacle placed on the line at almost the same place. This was knocked off the line by the train, no damage being done.

SCOTT DISASTER.

FURTHER DETAILS DISCLOSED.

PITIABLE CONDITION OF CAPT. OATES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, April 5.

Captain Watson, the Imperial Service Guild agent at Wellington, in a letter, says that Captain Oates of the Scott expedition had no fear when he left the tent to go to his death. He had lost them some time previously owing to frost-bite.

Captain Scott, continues the letter, was found with a pencil in his right hand and his left hand behind his head.

SERVICES COMMISSION.

MEMBERS ENTERTAINMENT BY IMDIAN OFFICIAL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW, April 5.

The first witness examined to-day by the Public Services Commission was the Hon. Rai Nathi Mal. He could not speak English and was examined through an interpreter. He was opposed to simultaneous examinations and would leave things as they were.

Syed Naby Ullah, Vice-President of the Moslem League, said the present system of recruitment, in his opinion, failed to do justice to the claims of Indians. He would establish the simultaneous system, and he did not advocate a separate examination in India, which would brand Indian candidates as inferior. No differentiation was desirable in the subjects of the open competition. Natives of India might be admitted to half the posts in the Civil Service cadre. He thought the old system of a Statutory Service should not be revived. The listed posts were too few to be distributed to others besides members of the Provincial Civil Service. Cross-examined, he said he would like to have communal representation in the service, in order that Mahomedans would secure adequate representation.

Mr. Clay, C. S., Under-Secretary to Government, was not in favour of simultaneous examinations. He thought Indian candidates would never attain that proficiency in India which was necessary for good administration. Indians would never appreciate the European point of view, and would not gain much experience of Western ideas even during the probationary period.

Cross-examined, he said the I. C. S, was still regarded as a fine career.

Mr. J. S. Campbell, Commissioner, Kumaon Division, was the last witness examined. His experience of the Indians who had come out in the Civil Service was that they did not came up to the standard of Europeans. The Statutory Service was an attempt to recruit men who would perform duties of the Civilians, but it failed because the attempt was premature, and partly because of want of care in selection.

The Commission adjourned till Monday.

Rai Kunhiyalal Bahadur, Assistant Judicial Commissioner, entertained Lord Islington and the members of the Public Services Commission at a garden party, and invited numerous guests, among whom were Sir James and Lady Meston.

This evening the members of the Anglo-Indian comunity presented Mr. Madge with an address of welcome.

CALCUTTA VICTORIA MEMORIAL.

VALUABLE HISTORICAL PAINTINGS ADDED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, April 5.

Three valuable original paintings recovered by Lord Curzon have been added to the Calcutta Victoria Memorial collection. The first is by Taylor and represents the triumphal reception of the Sikh guns at Calcutta in 1847 by Sir Herbert Maddock. The second is by Daniel and represents some Indian fort, the indentity of which is unknown. The third picture, the painter of which is unknown, represents the British Resident and staff visiting the Nizam. Many engravings of the first picture are to be found in Calcutta, one of them being in Government House.

SEQUEL TO DACOITY CASE.

INVESTIGATING INSPECTOR SHADOWED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, April 5.

On the 12th March last the Session Judge of Commilla convicted twelve respectably-connected Bengali youths of preparing to commit a dacoits, and sentenced them to seven years' imprisonment each.

As a sequel to it the Commilla Police on Thursday night arrested three young men at Lalmai station on the Assam Bengal Railway, on suspicion of having shadowed Sub-Inspector Sishir Kumar Bhattacharjee, who investigated the Commilla Dacoity Case

NICHOLSON COMMITTEE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, April 5.

The report of the Nicholson Committee will be presented to the Government of India within the next few days. The Committee breaks up on the 9th inst.

PASSING OF CASTE.

AHMEDABAD SOCIAL CONFERENCE.

PRESIDENT'S NOTEWORTHY STEECH.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

AHMEDABAD, Apr. 6.

The Provincial Social Conference was held this morning at 11-30 a. m. in the Prembhoy Hall, under the presidency of Mr. Narsingrao Bholanath, a retired Statutory Civilian. A large number of sympathisers with Social Reform mustered strong. The hall was crowded with ladies, delegates and gentlemen, numbering about 700. Among those present were the Hon. Mr. Gokaldas Parakh, Mr. Devdhar Mukioji and the leading gentry of Ahmedabad, Mrs. Vidyagarri Ramanbhoy and the ladies of the Bholanath family.

Mr. Jivanlal Desai, Barrister, read Sir Chinubhoy's address, the latter being in Bombay, in course of which Sir Chinubhoy paid a high tribute to the late Mr. Lalshankar Umiashankar. Sir Chinubhoy referred to the pioneers of social reforms, Mr. Bholanath Sarabhoy Kavi Dulputram and the Hon. Mr. Ramonbhoy in eulogistic terms. The Social Conference, he said, was an event of supreme importance for their national future. They should remove from their society those pernicious customs and institutions that sapped all its vigour from our society and drained life-blood of our nation. They should adapt ourselves to the environment of the vigorous civilisation of modern times.

Mr. Narsingrao B. Devetia being elected president, read telegrams from Bombay, Rajkote, etc., and then delivered the presidential address.

PRESIDENT'S SPEECH.

He deplored the death of Lalshankar Umiashankar, who, he said, was a true champion of Social Reform, one who worked whole-heartedly throughout his long and useful career, with a true self-effacing devotion to duty, inspired always by real sympathy for the weak and helpless regardless of praise or blame and never aspiring after the fleeting honours of this world.

Viewing the events, the president said : "On the side of gains, if we have little to set down statistically, the matter need not dishearten us, for what is a year but the merest pin-point on the vast sheet of time? And, after all, statistical figures are not in themselves the real of sole test of progress. It is really the spirit and feeling of the people towards reform that counts, and those who have eyes to see and sense to judge note that this feeling is steadily growing in our favour. I can count amongst our sympathisers some of my friends who, only two decades ago, were in decided opposition to cause.

"It is patent to everybody that widow-marriages are performed in perceptible numbers, and the bitter opposition to that reform is slowly dying out; the marriage limit for girls and boys has gradually gone up, and it is no longer a rare sight to see grown-up girls unmarried. Young men are going to foreign countries in larger numbers, though it must be admitted, to our shame and humiliation, that some of them yield to the terrors of the penalty inflicted by caste and seek readmission by undergoing penance. The daily breach of caste rules in the matter of inter-dining and the like is being looked upon with indifference or connivance even by the opponents of reform; and thus the wheels of progress are moving onwards surely, if slowly."

THE PROGRAMME.

Turning to the programme before the Conference, the President said: "Caste, with its restrictions and its unique and irrational penal code, is the root of all the other questions. Consequently, if you wish to secure reforms in all or any of the other directions, you must begin with reform in the matter of caste. This is not an exaggeration. Out of date and worn-out this institution of caste has exhausted its power for good, while it has retained, or acquired, its power for mischief, like an inveterate old sinner".

Continuing he said: "All we ask for is justice and liberty, consistently with each other. We only say, if a woman chooses that she can best serve the country and her God by remaining unmarried, by all means let her do so ; if a widow chooses a return to married life, nothing should come in the way of her choice. If a man wish to improve his personal lot or, better still, to enable himself to serve his country by going to a foreign country to acquire wider culture and knowledge, place no obstacle in his way. If one man prefer to dine with any other man, or to unite his son or daughter in wedlock with the daughter or son of another man, let no artificial barrier, of caste be placed between them ; and so on with other items of reform in our programme.

"The question of social purity will fall under this principle of freedom of individual rights, in the case of the custom of dedication of minor girls to temples, while the question of Temperance is the only one that falls outside the group, as also that of the custom of wild demonstration of grief; the former has for its object the preservation of society from degeneration and ruin, and the latter is the result of a sensible protest against a want of refinement."

In conclusion the President said : "Justice and Reason shall be our watchword and war cry. Our creed shall be inspired by this root ideal and its active principle will necessarily take its rise in the human conscience. From it will flow all the other elements of our creed, self respect, honour, truth, the brotherhood of man and its necessary corollary, sympathy for the weak and oppressed, and a fearless and single-minded devotion to duty."

RESOLUTIONS PASSED.

Following the president's speech eighteen resolutions were passed.

The first referred to Mr. Lalshanker's death and decided that the sympathy of the conference be conveyed to the deceased's family.

In the second the Conference expressed their indignation at the anarchical outrage at Delhi.

The subjects of the other resolutions included education in general and female education, early marriages, and the condition of widows. The conference disapproved of early marriages and sought to ameliorate the condition of widows and remove the restrictions on their re-marriage. The Conference expressed its gratitude to the Government of India with regard to the amendment of the criminal law It pressed Government to carry out the proposed raising, with modifications, of the age of protection to 16. The Conference regretted that the Legislative Council did not accept Mr. Basu's Bill. It urged that active steps be taken for the elevation of the depressed classes by the spread of education, and urged the re-admission of persons returning from sea-voyages.

After thanks to the president, the organisers and the workers, the Conference dispersed. The next Conference will meet at Poona.

LORD SYDENHAM

DEPARTURE FROM BOMBAY.

FAREWELL SPEECH AT APOLLO BANDAR.

Lord and Lady Sydenham took their departure from Bombay on Saturday afternoon with the usual ceremony, which is observed on such an occasion. They left Government House after saying goodbye to Lord and Lady Willingdon soon after one o'clock in a motor-car, and reached the shamiana on Apollo Bandar at twenty minutes past one. They were attended by Major Greig, Military Secretary ; Captain Lucas, R.A.M.C., Surgeon ; Captain Davis, Captain Fell and the Chief of Manavadar, A. D. C's, as well as by CaptainLord Alastair Leveson-Gower of Lord Willingdon's staff. They were received by Sir Richard Lamb the Hon'ble Mr. Claude Hill and the Hon'ble Mr. Prabhushankar Pattani, Members of the Executive Council, Admiral Peirse, General Barter, General Gorringe and the Hon'ble Mr. George Carmichael and Mr. C. C. Watson, Secretaries to Government.

Lord and Lady Sydenham, entering the Shamiana, first said goodbye to a large number of ladies, who were standing in a reserved space on their left. They then advanced to the head of the shamiana, where oneby one the many officers, civil, naval and military, who were present, walked by them, each receiving a shake of the hand, and a few words of farewell. The ceremony was thus very similar to that of presentation to Lord and Lady Willingdon on the previous day, the main difference being that the Political Officers wore white uniform instead of full dress. Among those who said farewell a notable figure was that of Jankibai, the well-known female ascetic, who, not long ago, was decorated with the Kaiser-i-Hind medal for her work amongst the poor and amongst Hajis. She brought a necklace of camphor wood, which is believed to afford protection against evil spirits, and this she presented to Lady Sydenham. Lady Sydenham next received from the daughter of Count von Thurn, the Austrian Consul a floral model of a ship which was presented on behalf of the Consular Court, and she and Lord Sydenham were also garlanded by the Maharajah of Bhavnagar on behalf of thers ruling chiefs of the Presidency.

MUNICIPAL ADDRESS.

Lord and Lady Sydenham then took their stand before the space allotted to the Municipal Corporation, and Mr. A. M. Tod a president, read an address as follows :—

To his Excellency the Right Honourable the Lord Sydenham, G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E., F.R.S.

May it please your Excellency.—More than five years have elapsed since your Lordship landed on these shores and received an address of welcome from this Corporation. During that period much of importance has happened, and much of value has been achieved, in the Presidency with which your Lordship's name has become so closely associated. The keynote of your Lordship's administration has, we gladly recognize, been continuous and untiring effort for the advancement of the Western Province of India and your Lordship has held steadfastly upon the path of administrative activity and progress, impressing upon all men by the force of your own example the value of the doctrine of work.

This is not the occasion to review in detail the record of your Lordship's administration of this Province. But we may perhaps be permitted to refer to your Lordship's keen interest in education, particularly in its scientific branches, to which the new institutes now in course of erection in Bombay and Ahmedabad bear lively testimony, and to the support which you have lent to sound commercial and scientific enterprize. During your Lordship's tenure of office the Legislative Council has been enlarged, the scope of District Municipal administration has been extended and generous grants have been made for the improvement of the water supply and sanitation of country towns.

Turning to subjects more directly connected with the City, the reorganization of its Police Force has been effected by your Excellency's Government. The development of the corresponding burdens connected with education and medical relief has been begun by the Corporation, and, heavy as these burdens are certain to be, will be loyally continued. We are happy to record that the period of your Excellency's tenure of office has been one of prosperity for the City. The terrors of the annual visitation of Plague have been reduced to a point which seemed beyond hope when your Excellency landed in Bombay. The finances of the Corporation are in so sound a condition as to enable us to undertake without trepidation the costly measures necessary for the improvement of the water supply and of the methods of drainage and disposal of sewage which have been forced upon us by the steady development of the City and the spread of its population. Much remains to be done, but we are confident that the citizens will meet these great works in a spirit which will give no ground for any pessimistic forecast of the future of the City. We gladly acknowledge the attention which your Excellency has given to every proposalfor the development of Bombay, and the care which you have devoted to the project to add by reclamation to the area of the Island.

At the moment of your Lordship's departure we, the members of this Corporation, who unite in cherishing for Bombay a deepseated and affectionate regard, may give expression to our hope that when your Lordship takes your seat among the members of that august and historic body to which by virtue of the well-merited honour conferred upon you by his Majesty the King-Emperor you now belong, your Lordship will bear in kindly remembrance the manifold sects, castes and communities of this Presidency, who remain steadfast in their loyalty and devotion to the Crown of England.

We trust that Lady Sydenham, whose interest in all good causes in our midst has been so markedly displayed, may long be spared to share with your Lordship the reward of your strenuous labours ; and in the hope that the years to come may be crowned for you both with happiness and prosperity, we bid your Lordship and Lady Sydenham a regretful farewell.

LORD SYDENHAM'S REPLY.

The address was then presented to Lord Sydenham in a silver casket of Cutch workmanship, bearing a floral decoration in filigree work. In reply Lord Sydenham said.

Mr. President and Members of the Municipal Corporation of Bombay,—You were the first to offer me a kindly welcome to India nearly five and a half years ago and now your's is the last public body to bid me farewell. The 18th October, 1907, stands out vividly in my memory, but it is difficult to believe that so long a time has

so swiftly sped, and that my direct association with India has ended.

I then told you that I had come "in the earnest hope of being able to promote the prosperity and the contentment of the people, and of helping every good cause in the Presidency". I am sadly conscious that I have not accomplished all that I hoped, and that much remains unfinished. You tell me that you "gladly recognize" that there has been "continuous and untiring effort for the advancement of the Western Province of India," and this is the best reward that I could receive.

I think it can justly be said that Municipal administration throughout the Presidency has been stimulated not only by the extension of the electoral principle, which will I believe in time develop the citizen spirit, but by liberal assistance towards important public objects. The water-supply and sanitation of the country towns, which I regard as vital needs of the people, will in the near future bear good fruit in raising the standards of living and in materially decreasing the death rate.

I am happy to think that I leave your Corporation in a strong financial position and actively engaged in work of the utmost importance to Bombay. Your revenue is steadily advancing, and your prospects were never so bright. I am particularly glad that Government have settled in your favour the long outstanding question of the succession to the property of the City Improvement Trust. Not only will the operations of the Trust continue, as in the past, to add to your revenue; but you will now feel that your contributions are going to the building up of a splendid inheritance which will ultimately be yours.

You have at length vigorously taken up the provision of an increased water-supply. I earnestly hope that no trouble will arise from the certain increase of demand before this great scheme can be carried out. Drainage and the disposal of sewage are engaging your attention, and I trust that your measures will be perfectly successful. All these undertakings are necessarily costly; but you have a reserve of borrowing power, and your finances can well bear the increased strain which, as you say, has been forced upon you "by the steady development of the City and the spread of its population."

Your responsibilities are increasing and must continue to increase with the rapid growth of the great city of which you are the guardians. What you have already accomplished constitutes a happy augury for the future. Your Sanitary Department under Dr. Turner is so active and efficient that the risks of such epidemics of plague as have been the sad experience of Bombay are now reduced to a minimum. This is a great gain to humanity.

You are becoming educationalists on a great scale, and I am confident that you realize the importance of good shchool buildings and of trained teachers.

THE NEW HOSPITAL.

Before long you will be undertaking the management of a large hospital which is not an easy matter, and further hospital provision, which is now your province, will soon be required. I have no doubt that you will meet these requirements with wisdom and foresight.

You have been asked to cooperate in the prevention of the growth of insanitary buildings in the City, and in the improvement of such existing working class dwelling as may be pronouced unfit for human habitation. I am certain that you will deal with this question in a broad and liberal spirit, realising the claims and the helplessness of the poorest workers who have suffered from the fact that the industrialization of the city has been more rapid than its ordered development.

The Municipal Corporation and Government have need of each other. They are discharging duties of an analogous kind in full view of the public, which is deeply concerned with their efforts. They encounter the same difficulties. They incur the same criticism. It is essential, as I pointed out on this spot five and a half years ago that they should trust each other and work together in full harmony. This I can assure you has been my most earnest desire, and looking back through the vista of years with the sense of perspective that time brings, I think that the disagreements have been very small and technical and the cooperation real and important. Perhaps the best service which Government can render to you is to provide a succession of capable, hard-working, and sympathetic Municipal Commissioners. I believe that we have rendered you this service, and in Mr. Cadell, who is going to enjoy a little well-earned rest, you have a man of conspicuous ability, energy and tact, devoted to your interests and worthy of your fullest confidence. What I like still to call "our City" owes much to him, and in his remaining term of office he will continue to render you valuable assistance, add to the high reputation he already enjoys, and leave another distinguished name on your civic records.

Gentlemen, the experience through which Lady Sydenham and I have passed during the last few days has been one of pain and of thankfulness—of pain because we are parting with tried friends, and of thankfulness for the touching expressions of affectionate regard that we have received. We shall never forget the loyal people of the Presidency who have shown us innumerable kindnesses, and if the fact permit I shall still endeavour to further their true interests.

We thank you warmly for your good wishes and for your kindly appreciation of what, in our several spheres of duty, we have striven to do. We yield to none of you in love for and pride in this great city. We believe implicitly in the splendid future which awaits it under British Rule and with your fatherly guidance. The last words I shall say to you are 'Take the best care of dear Bombay.'

Lord and Lady Sydenham were garlanded by Mr. Tod, and then commenced a slow progress to the steps of the Bandar, saying and re-saying farewells as they went. At the exist from the shamina they were both garlanded by Mr. Pattani, the Indian Member of Council. A minute or so later accompanied by their staff they stepped aboard the R.I.M. launch "Diamond" and put off for the mail-boat amid three hearty cheers.

Lord and Lady Sydenham were accompanied by Lady Sydenham's niece, and Captain Drummond late A. D. C., who was also a passenger by the "Arabia."

ASSEMBLAGE AT APOLLO BANDAR.

The following gives a list of the principal people who were present at the departure of Lord and Lady Sydenham at Apollo Bandar :—

Rear Admiral Peirse, Sir Basil Scott, Right Reverend E. J. Palmer, Sir Richard Lamb, Mr. Claude Hill, Mr. Prabhashankar Pattani, Major General C. St. L. Barter, Surgeon General Stevenson, Capt. Raymond A. Nugent, commanding H.M.S. "Highflyer", Commander George N. Ballard, commanding H. M. S. "Phelomel", Commander George J. Todd, commanding H. M. S. "Sphinx".

Mr. Justice S. L. Batchelor, Sir D. D. Davar, Mr. Justice F. C. O. Beaman, Mr. Justice J. J. Heaton, Mr. Justice L. A. Shah. The Hon. Mr. Carmichael The Hon. Sir C. H. Armstrong, the Hon. Sir Ibrahim Rahimtulla, the Hon. Mr. Fazulbhoy C. Ebrahim, the Hon. Mr. S. R. Arthur.

Mr. W. H. Lucas, Commissioner in Sind, the Hon. Mr. R. P. Barrow, Commissioner, Northern Divison, Mr. H. O. Quin, Commissioner of Customs; Mr. W. D. Sheppard, Commissioner, Southern; Division Mr. G.S. Curtis, Commissioner Central Division.

Col. W. W. Pike, P.M.O., Bombay Brigade, Lieut.-Col. H. O. Vincent, Commanding Royal Garrison Artillery, Colonel W. R. Marshall, Commanding 1st Battalion, the Sherwood Foresters; Lieut.-Col. H. Lowther, Commanding 95th Russell's Infantry; Lieut.-Col. the Hon. A. Hill Trevor, Commandant, B. V. A.; Col. H. A. L. Hepper, Commandant, G. I. P. R. Volunteer Rifle Corps; Lt.-Col. T. W. Bonner, Commanding G. I. P. R. Volunteer Rifles; Lieut.-Col. R. E. P. Pigott, Commanding 1st Battalion B. B. and C. I. R. Volunteer Rifles; Sir Henry Procter, Dr. Stanley Reed, Lieut. Duncan Wilson, B.L.H.

The Hon'bles Moulvie Rafiuddin Ahmed; Mr. Dattatraya Venkatesh Belvi; Mr. Ghulam Muhammad walad Khan Bahadur Wali Muhammad Bhurgri; Mr. Fazalbhoy Meherally Chinoy; Dr. D. A. D'Monte; Mr. R. W. L. Dunlop; The Honourable Sardar Syed Ali El Edroos; Sheikh Ghulam Hussein Hidayatullah; Lieut.-Colonel J. Jackson; Mr. Navroji Dorabji Kandalavala; Mr. Jehangir H. Kothari; Sirdar Sir Chinubhai Madhavlal, Bart.; Mr. J. A. D. McBain; Mr. Lalubhai Somaldas Mehta; Rao Saheb Venkatesh Shriniwas Naik: Rao Bahadur Ramanbhai Mahipatram Nilkanth; Mr. Raghunath Purshottam Paranjpye; Mr. Gokuldas Kahandas Parekh; Mr. Vithalbhai Jhaverbhai Patel, Sardar Bhalchandrarav Chintamanrav alias Anna Saheb Patwardhan, Chief of Kurundwad (Senior); Mr. Abdul Hussein Adamji Peerbhoy; Sardar Dulabawa Raisingji, Thakor of Kerwada: Mr. Manmohandas Ramji; Mr. Marshall F. Reid; Rao Bahadur Shriniwas Konher Rodda; Rao Bahadur Ganesh Krishna Sathe; Mr. W. H. Sharp; Mr. F. L. Sprott; Mr. T. J. Strangman; Mr. J. H. E. Tupper; Mr. Shridhar Balkrishna Upasani; Mr Harchanrai Vishindas; Sir Dinshah Petit, Sir Cowasji Jehangir, The Hon. Sir Jamsetji Jeejeebhoy, Sir Currimbhoy Ibrahim, Sir Sassoon David and Sir Chunibhai Madhavlal Captain W. Lumsden, R. N. Director of Royal Indian Marine, Captain E. J. C. Hordern, Assistant Director of the Royal Indian Marine. Lieut. Huddlestone, A. D. C. Staff Officer; Commander La Touche, Commanding R. I. M. S. "Dufferin" Chief Engineer T. H. Knight, and D. H. North, the Very Revd. H. Jurgens, Roman Catholic Archbishop; the Venerable Ch. M. Barham, Acting Archdeacon, Bombay; Mr. J. L. Rieu, Secretary to Government, General, Marine, Educational, and Ecclesiastical Departments; Mr. C.C. Watson, Acting Secretary to Government, Political Department; Mr. L. Graham, Acting Secretary to Government, Legal Department; Mr. H. V. R. Kemball, Secretary to Government, Public Works Department; Mr. H. F. Beale, Joint Secretary to Government, Public Works Department: Mr. K.W. Barlee Mr. A. M. Brigstocke; Accountant General Bombay; Mr. A. M. Todd, President, Municipal Corporation; Mr. P. R. Cadell, Municipal Commissioner, Mr. J. P. Orr, Chairman, City of Bombay Improvement Trust, Mr. R. Woolcombe, Agent; B. B. and C. I. Ry.; the Revd. John Cameron, Senior Chaplain, Church of Scotland; Lieut.-Colonel J. L. T. Jones, Assay Master; Captain H. J. K. Wallis, Acting Mint Master; Mr. N. W. Kemp, Chief Judge, Court of Small Causes, Bombay; Mr. E. L. Sale, Collector of Bombay, Mr. J. Sanders Slater, Administrator General; Mr. E. A. Doran, Postmaster-General; Mr. Ali Akbar, Superintending Engineer; Mr. George Wittet, Consulting Architect to Government; Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate; Mr. M. S. Gubbay, Collector of Customs, Bombay; Mr. H. R. Greaves, Sheriff of Bombay.

Djaafar Bey, Consul General for Turkey. Senhor Alfredo Casanova, Consul General for Portugal in British India, Don Jose Meana, Consul for Spain. Herr F. Heyer, Consul for Germany. Count Egon von Thurn and Valsassina, Consul for Austria-Hungary. M. Maurice Cuvelier, Consul for Belgium. Mr. Kazwo Iwasaki, Consul for Japan. Mr. Edward J. Norton, Consul for America. M. Harold Martin, in charge Consul and Vice Consul for France. Dr. Edward F. Underwood, Consul for Liberia. Mr. F. E. Hardcastle, Consul for Norway. Mr. Lucas Volkart, Consul for Sweden. Mr. Mirza Ali Akbar Khan, Acting Consul for Persia. Mr. C. Hummel, Acting Consul for Cuba and in charge Vice Consul for Brazil. Mr. W. Grimm, Acting Consul for the Netherlands; Mr. Alfredo Manzato, Acting Consul for Italy; Mr. A. F. Sells, Acting Consul for Denmark; Mr. Lucien Combe, in charge of the duties of Honorary Consul for Belgium ranks as Vice Consul. Mr. Selby S. Coleman, Vice and Deputy Counsul for America. H. H. the Maharaja of Idar. H. H. the Jam Saheb of Navanagar; H. H. the Raja of Rajpipla; H. H. the Diwan of Palanpur (and 2 sons); H. H. the Thakor Saheb of Morvi; H. H. the Thakor Saheb of Gondal; H. H. the Nawab of Janjira; The Raja of Chhota Udepur; the Raja of Baria (and brother); the Thakor Saheb of Limbdi; the Pant Pratinidhi of Aundh, H. H. the Pant Sachiv of Bhor (and son); The Raja of Jawhar, the Chief of Sangli; the Chief of Miraj (Senior), the Chief of Miraj (Junior), the Chief of Jamkhandi, the Chief of Kurundwad Senior, the Chief of Kurundwad Junior, (Madhavrav Ganpatrao), the Chief of Kurundwad Junior, (Vinayakrav Hariharrav) (and brother), the Chief of Manavadar, the Raolji of Mansa the Chief of Jath, Sardar Vinayak Ehundiraj Bhivalkar.

Sir Bhalchandra Krishna Bhatawadekar; Sir Adamji Pirbhai, Sir Vithaldas Damodar Thakarsi, Sir Dorabji Jamsetji Tata, Sir Shapurji Burjorji Broacha, Sir Vasanji Trikamji Mulji, Sir James Begbie, Sir Jagmohandas Varjivandas, Mr. C. H. Setalvad, Second Presidency Magistrate, Mr. Frank Oliveria, Third Presidency Magistrate, Mr. G. R. Khairaj, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, Messrs. Vesantrao A. Dabholkar, Chunilal V. Mehta, Cawasji Jehangir, Dharamsey Jethabhoy Thackersi, Dinshaw Edulji Wacha, Dr. Dinshaw Bomanji Master. Dr. Abdul Satar Gaya, Messrs. Donald Fraser, F. F. Gordon, Haji Suleman Abdul Wahed, Hiralal. D. Nanawati, Hormasji P. Modi, Husenbhai A. Lalji, Jehangir Dosabhoy Framji, Dr. Jehangir J. Cursetji, Dr. Kavasji E. Dadachanji, Messrs. James Macdonald, Mahomedbhoy Currimbhoy Ibrahim, Mahomedbhoy Dadubhoy Ibrahim, Mahomedbhoy Hajibhoy Lalji, Mirza Ali Mahomed Khan, Dr. Moreshwar J. Javle, Messrs Mulji B. Barbhaya, Dr. Nadershah H. E. Sukhia, Messrs. N. V. Mandlik, Pheroze C. Sethna, Rahimtulla Currimbhoy Pabani, Ramchandra B. Mantri, Dr. J. A. Turner, Mr. J. W. Mackinson, Dr. N. H. Choksi, Mr. Rustim P. Masanie, Dr. Kavasji B. Shroff, Dr. Sorab Kavasji Hormasji, Dr. Punsi H. Meisheri, Dr. T. B. Nariman, Dr. R. T. Nariman, Messrs. Salebhoy K. Barodawala, Shapurji S. Mistry, F. H. Simkin, Dr. Shavaksha S. Battliwala, Mr. Burjorji Naoroji Apakhtyar, Rao Bahadur V. K. Vandeker and many others.

The Begum of Bhopal has sanctioned a monthly contribution of Rs. 150 to the female section of the Anjuman Himayat Islam at Lahore.

THE NEW GOVERNOR

READING OF THE ROYAL WARRANT.

PRESENTATION OF ADDRESS BY THE CHAMBERS.

An impressive ceremony took place at Government House, on Saturday morning, in the reading of the warrant of appointment of the Right Honourable Lord Willingdon of Ratton, G.C.I.E., as Governor of Bombay. In response to invitations issued by Mr. C. C. Watson, Acting Secretary to Government in the Political Department, a number of high officials and gentlemen were present at the function, and they assembled in the drawing-room of Government House. The members of the Executive Counsil in white unifom, with the exception of the Hon. Mr Pattani, who wore Indian dress, the Secretaries of Government, the Judges of the High Court, high Civil and Naval Officers, and a few members of the Legislative Council, were present.

Among those who attended were Sir Jamsetji Jeejibhoy, Sir Chinubhai Madhavlal, Sir Ibrahim Rahimtulla, Hon. Mr. McBain. Sir Basil Scott, Mr. Justice Batchelor, Mr. Justice Beaman, Mr. Justice Heaton, Mr. Strangman, Mr. A. M. Tod, the Hon. Mr. Manmohandas Ramji, the Hon. Mr. Fazulbhai Currimbhoy, and many others.

The Lord Bishop of Bombay was also present.

Punctually at 11-30, Lord Willingdon, attired in his official uniform, and preceded by his personal staff, entered the drawing-room, and took his seat at the dais at the further end of the hall.

The Hon. Mr. Carmichael, the Chief Secretary to Government, then advanced and asked the permission of Lord Willingdon to read the warrant of appointment, which was granted. During the reading his Excellency remained standing, and at its conclusion the flag at Government House was hoisted, and a salute of 17 guns was fired from a temporary battery located on the sea-face, near the Church Gate station.

Lord Willingdon then left the assembly, preceded by his staff.

Lady Willingdon came to the drawing-room a few minutes before his Excellency's arrival, and watched the proceedings from a seat near the dais.

ADDRESS FROM CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

On Saturday, afternoon his Excellency Lord Willingdon received deputations from the Bombay Chamber of Commerce and the Indian Merchants Chamber and Bureau, at Government House, Malabar Point.

The Hon. Sir Charles Armstrong, Mr. W. L. Graham, Mr. J. J. Damala, Mr. A. H. Froom Mr. D. M. Inglis, Mr. Ralph Kidd, Mr. W. H. Ogsow, Mr. H. Sassman and Mr. R. E. G. Pearse, on behalf of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, waited on his Excellency in the Durbar Hall of Government House at 4 o'clock, where the Hon. Sir Charles Armstrong read the following address :—

To his Excellency the Right Honourable Freeman Freeman-Thomas, G. C. I. E., Baron Willingdon of Ratton, Governor of Bombay.

"May it please your Excellency,—We, the Committee of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, desire on behalf of the members and of the commercial community generally, to offer a most cordial welcome to your Lordship on your arrival in India as Governor of the Bombay Presidency. We heard of your appointment with much pleasure, and are glad to feel that you come amongst us with a free and open mind and with the best traditions of English life to guide and control the affairs of this Presidency. The work of a Governor in India is difficult and arduous; but with your knowledge and experience of public affairs we look forward with confidence to a successful career for your Lordship, and we sincerely trust that your stay amongst us will be a period of progress and prosperity.

"By reason of its shipping and commerce, Bombay is now a city of great importance, with a population of nearly one million and a total annual foreign trade in merchandise alone valued at 110 crores of rupees or nearly £74,000,000 sterling.

"The Bombay Chamber of Commerce was founded in the year 1836 and its records show that it has, at all times, been closely identified with the progress of the port. The Prince's Dock was opened in the year 1880 and when it was found that trade required increased accommodation, the Victoria Dock was commenced and was opened to traffic in the year 1888.

"The Alexandra Dock which will almost double the present dock area, has been under construction for some years and will be opened, it is hoped, in January next. The additional accommodation is greatly needed for trade which has increased very rapidly of late; but, besides this, improved facilities are also required to cheapen the cost of handling and so enable Bombay to meet the growing competition of other ports. To attain this end, a large reclamation has been undertaken at great cost to which, when ready, the export trade of the city will be transferred. This new depot will have rail connections with the two Railways serving Bombay and also with the docks, thereby enabling cargo to be brought alongside steamers in wagons instead of by bullock carts as at present.

"As the cost of these improvements and extensions is very great, additional trade will be needed, and this being so it is very necessary that the Railways serving Bombay should be thoroughly equipped, and that our rail connections inland, especially in Northern India, should be so arranged that Bombay trade will be neither handicapped nor diverted elsewhere. Bombay claims, in fact, direct rail communication with all areas which fall within its natural sphere of influence. If Your Excellency can help us to improve our existing systems, and to extend our connections, trade will certainly increase, and with it the prosperity of this city and of the Presidency of Bombay.

"So far as the city itself is concerned, great improvements have been taking place in recent years owing to the operations of the City improvement Trust, whose beneficient schemes have always been followed with much interest by this Chamber.

"We desire also to extend a very cordial welcome to Lady Willingdon. We trust Her Excellency will enjoy good health, and we feel sure she will be much interested in the many societies and institutions which have been formed and are being carried on for the benefit of the Presidency generally. Wishing your Excellency a very successful term of office."

Sir Charles Armstrong put the address which was engrossed on vellum and mounted on satin, into a silver casket which bore a suitable inscription and presented it to Lord Willingdon.

THE GOVERNOR'S REPLY.

His Excellency Lord Willingdon in reply to the address, said :—

"Sir Charles Armstrong and Gentlemen,—I can assure you that it is a very great satisfaction to Lady Willingdon and myself to receive such a cordial greeting from you to-day, representing, as you do, that most important body, the Bombay Chamber of Commerce and the commercial community generally in this city. We thank you sincerely for your welcome and trust that by our interest and by our labours amongst you we may prove ourselves worthy successors of my distinguished predecessor and Lady Sydenham, whose work has, I am sure, been fully appreciated by all classes. I come amongst you with, as you, say, an entirely free and open mind, fully sensible of the arduous duties and responsibilities of my important post, but I trust that such experience as I have of public affairs may stand me in good stead in coming to a sound judgment on the many questions that will arise during my term of office, and that my actions may always conduce to the improvement of the commercial, industrial and material condition, and the general progress of the trade in this city and the Bombay Presidency. What you tell me in your address to-day of the magnitude of your foreign trade, of the colossal work undertaken by the Port Trust in the building of the Alexandra Dock and Reclamation Scheme, and, further, of the continued improvements which are taking place in this city, owing to the joint action of the Municipality and the City Improvement Trust, makes it clear to me that I shall have, in the future, to assist and co-operate with my government in their labours, gentlemen of energy and enterprise, who will help us in promoting all schemes which tend to the real advantage and progress of the port and its trade, and the general benefit of the community.

'I cordially agree that the efficiency of the railway service is of vital importance to the future progress of your port, and this, I feel sure, will be fully recognized by those responsible for the management of the railways. You may rest assured that all legitimate claims for increased railway facilities to serve this port and develop its volume of trade will always receive the strong support of the Government.

"Gentlemen, in conclusion, I congratulate you on what has been achieved in the past, I look forward with confidence to the future, and I trust that we may always be found working together for one commen end, the progress and prosperity of the trade and commerce of the Bombay Presidency as a whole, and this city in particular.

THE INDIAN MERCHANTS.

The Hon. Mr. Mamohandass Ramjee, (Chairman), Mr. Purshottumdass Thakordass (Vice-Chairman), the Hon. Mr. Lallubhai Samuldass, the Hon. Mr. Fazulbhoy Karimbhy Ebrahim. Sir Vithaldass Damodar Thakersey, Mr. Ratansey Muljee, Mr. Pheroze J. Billimoria, Mr. Chaturbhuj Shivjee, Mr. Jethabhai Veljee, Mr. Sorabji Edulji Warden, Mr. Motilal Vullabhjee, Mr. Gopaljee Valjee Sundarjee, Mr. Muljee Haridass, Mr. Revashanker Jugjivan, Mr. Jainarayan Hindumul Dane, Mr. Devidass Madavdass Thakersey, arrived at Government House at 4-30 p. m., and waited on his Excellency, the Chairman reading the following address on behalf of the Indian Merchants' Chamber and Bureau :—

To his Excellency the Right Honourable the Lord Willingdon, G.C.I.E.

"May it please your Excellency,—We, the President and members of the Indian Merchants' Chamber and Bureau, a body representing the large mercantile interests of the Indian Community of Bombay, beg leave to offer our cordial welcome to your Excellency and Lady Willingdon on the happy advent of your Excellencies among us.

"Your Excellency arrives at a time when the agricultural condition of the country may be said to be, on the whole, satisfactory. In one district alone there has been a grave deficiency of rainfall. Ahmednagar has been seriously hit causing considerable anxiety. Steps have been taken in co-operation with non official efforts to mitigate, as far as possible, the evils of the scarcity in that district, and the Chamber is confident that your Excellency's Government will be able to cope with this scarcity until the next season's bountiful supply dissipates all anxiety.

"Meanwhile we are able to say that Bombay has enjoyed fair prosperity in her trade, commerce and industries; and with the characteristic enterprise and public spirit of her citizens she may be expected to continue to make further progress in the expansion and development of her commerce, both foreign and inland, especially as considerable operations have been undertaken, some time ago, to relieve the congestion of mercantile traffic which has lately been the subject of universal complaint.

"The approaching completion of the new Alexandra Dock and the work of the Harbour Railway is being keenly looked forward to by the Mercantile Community as they are certain to give a remarkable impetus to our local trade. These works will mark another great stage in our progress.

"With your experience of Parliamentary and public life in Great Britain and open mind, we trust that all reasonable representations of the Indian Commercial Community will have sympathetic and favourable consideration at your Excellency's hands.

"During the administration of your distinguished predecessor, the Indian Mercantile Community had the gratification of having been conferred on it the privilege of sending one representative to the Legislative Council and two to the Board of the Bombay Port Trust. It is to be hoped that the same keenness to fairly watch the interests of the Indian Commercial Community, which prompted Lord Sydenham's Government in this matter, will also characterise your Excellency. This Chamber confidently looks forward to the time when the privilege of sending, like the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, representatives to the Bombay Municipal Corporation and the Board of the City Improvement Trust, may be an accomplished fact.

"We note with gratification your Excellency's great interest in agriculture and confidently look forward that agriculture as well as irrigation in this Presidency will receive a fair share of attention from your Government. These are the two principal requirements of an agricultural country like India along with Railways.

"We beg once more to tender your Excellency and Lady Willingdon a cordial welcome, with best wishes for your health during your stay in this country, and we fervently hope that in the great task now lying before your Excellency's efforts will be attended with success for the better welfare of the Presidency."

The illuminated address was placed in a handsome casket and presented to the Governor by Mr. Manmohandas, on behalf of the Bureau.

LORD WILLINGDON'S REPLY.

Replying to the address, his Excellency said :—

"Mr. President and members of the Indian Merchants' Chamber and Bureau,—Pray accept the sincere thanks of Lady Willingdon and myself for your cordial welcome, and let me express my great pleasure at having so early an opportunity of making the acquaintance of the members of your most important association.

"It is a matter of great satisfaction for me to hear that I arrive in this country at a time when its agricultural condition is on the whole in a prosperous state, but I deeply regret to hear that one district, Ahmednagar, has, during the last two seasons, suffered severely from want of rain.

"I am glad to note your appreciation of the efforts of the Government to alleviate the sufferings of the people in that district, and wish to make grateful reference to the philanthropic action of the citizens of Bombay who have, I understand, organised a relief fund and are working in concert with the officials in administering relief in the Ahmednagar district. our special thanks in this matter are, I know, largely due to the untiring zeal of your Vice-President, who has rendered splendid services in directing and organizing the Central Famine Relief Fund during the past two years.

"In taking all steps to obviate altogether, or to minimize as far as possible, the terrible effects of these visitations you may always rely on my personal attention and on the prompt action of the Government.

"It is a matter of great interest to me to hear that you are enjoying prosperity in your trade, industry and commerce, and are looking forward to further progress in the future. I entirely endorse your opinion that the completion of the Alexandra Docks and the Harbour Railway should give much impetus to your local trade. These great undertakings and their successful working will always receive my most earnest assistance and support.

"The reference to your desire for further representation on certain public bodies shall receive my careful consideration, but you would not, I am sure, wish me to give you a detailed answer on this point without further knowledge of the subject. You may, however, rely on my exercising to the best of my ability absolute fairness in all my dealings, with whatever class or section of the community it may be, for I gladly recognised that we all have one common aim, the progress of this great city, and the resultant great benefit to the Indian Empire.

"Let me once again thank you sincerely for your welcome. I feel confident that I may rely in the future on your important association to assist me and my Government in the development of our industries, our agriculture and our commerce, and that our friendly relations, begun go happily to-day, may confirm and strengthen in the future."

SUNDAY SERVICE.

Their Excellencies Lord and Lady Willingdon attended divine service at St. Thomas' Cathedral, last evening. There was a large congregation at the church, a few Indian Christians being also present. Their service began at about 6 p. m., and lasted nearly an hour and a half. The Venerable Archdeacon Barham preached the sermon and the Rev. Mason read the lessons.

GIRLS' FRIENDLY SOCIETY.

A meeting in connection with the Girls' Friendly Society will be held this evening at 6-30 p. m. in the Cathedral Boys' High School. Miss Whitaker, Girls Friendly Society Delegate from England, who is just about to conclude a prolonged tour through Australasia and India, will address the meeting. Miss Whitaker has wide experience of Girls Friendly Society work all over the world, and her special knowledge, her enthusiasm, and her sympathy, are qualifications which enable her to be of great service to the cause of Girls' Friendly Society in Bombay.

The Girls' Friendly Society is a national society, having for its patrons Queen Mary and Queen Alexandra. It is essentially a Church of England Society, having an organization which is both diocesan and parochical. Its object are:—(1) To bend together in one society women and girls as associates and members, for mutual help (both religious and secular), for sympathy, and prayer. (2) To encourage purity of life, dutifulness to parents, faithfulness to employers, temperance, and thrift. (3) To provide the privileges of the society for its members, wherever they may be, by giving them an introduction from one branch to another. The society maintains lodges and homes scattered abroad all over the world, which are a great boon to girls, who are travelling or to girls who are in need of a home. It is earnestly hoped that all who are interested in the welfare of girls and in Church work in Bombay will try to attend the meeting.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEERS.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. THE HON. A. HILL TREVOR, COMMANDING.

Bombay, 5th April 1913.

116. Prize Distribution.—The Annual Prize Distribution and dance, will be held in Town Hall on Monday 14th April 1913 at 9-30 p.m

Admission by tickets only.

Members of Corps are entitled to free tickets of Admission for 2 two Ladies and one Gentleman. Extra tickets for a Gentleman or Lady Rs. 2 each.

Tickets can be obtained from Head Quarters.

Members are requested to take their tickets before 12 Noon on the 12th April 1913.

All members should wear Uniform Mess Dress or Khaki and Forage Caps.

117 Gun-Practice No. 1 and 2 Companies will Parade at Malabar Battery at 4-30 p m sharp on 19th April 1913, and Carry out practice from the 10 inch H. P. Guns.

Dress :—Khaki with Helmets.

(Sd.) E. P. CUDLIP, Capt. B. A.,
Adjt., B. V. A.

NOTICE.

There will be a meeting of all Members of B V. A. Cricket Club at Head-Quarters on Thursday 10th instant at 7 p.m.

2. Results of Spoon Competition held at Ghat Koper 23 3-13.

200 Yards.

Copl Chard 31 5, Gr Reed 25 12.

300 Yards.

C S M I Siggers 34 4, Gr Cowton 28 12.

600 Yards.

Sgt Wilson 28 11, Gr Reed 27 12.

3. Results of Spoon Competition held at Ghat Koper 30-3-13

200 Yards.

Sergt Clyne 33 7, Gr Reed 29 11.

300 Yards.

Gr W Mooney 32 9, Gr Cowton 31 13.

4. List of Spoon Winners 1912-13:—

Corpl Chard 7, Bombr Geldart 7, Gr W Mooney 7, Sergt Clyne 6, Copl Hayward 6. Sergt Banks 6, Sergt Forbes 6, Gr Cowton 5, Sergt Gubbins 4, Gr Reed 4, Copl Mitchell 3, Sgt Howard 3, Gr Howe 2, S M Pittman 2, Gr Mason 2, C S M I Masher 2, Sgt Wilson 2. C S M I Siggers 2, Corpl Hutton 1, Gr Thomson 1, Gr Bagg 1, Sgt T. Mooney 1.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY THE HON COL. S. W. L. DUNLOP, C.I.E., V.D. COMMANDING.

Bombay, 7th April, 1913.

227. Leave—In accordance with Brigade Order No. 97 dated 2nd April 1913, the undermentioned Officer is granted leave of absence out of India from 26th March to 26th November 1913.

2nd Lieutenant N. G. Hunt

(Sd.) F. H. JAMES, Capt.,
Offg. Adjutant, B.V.R.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

HIGH COURT.

BOMBAY CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

MURDER OF A MAHOMEDAN LADY.

The Special Sessions for the trial of crimimal cases began at two o'clock in the afternoon of Saturday, as the Hon. Chief Justice was prevented from attending the Court in the early part of the day, his presence being required at the functions in regard to the proclamation of the appointment of the new Governor, and at the departure of Lord and Lady Sydenham.

Shortly after 2 p. m., His Lordship attended the Court and the case which was specially posted for the day, was heard in which a young Mahomedan youth, named Cassun Mahomed (19) was accused of having murdered his mother-in-law Aminabai, in consequence of some domestic trouble. Particular interest is evinced in the case owing to the fact that the scene of the crime lay in the most crowded part of the City and it is alleged to have been perpetrated in open daylight. His Lordship continued the of the case after the hearing usual hour and the Court rose only after 6 p. m.

A special jury was empanelled for the trial of the case :—

The Hon. Mr. J. D. Strangman, Advocate-General, with Mr. R. Barrow, Barrister-at-law, appeared for the Crown; while Mr. Binning, Barrister-at-law, with Mr. Reuben Solomon, pleader, defended.

Inspector Jones was in charge of the case.

CASE FOR THE PROSECUTION.

The Advocate-General, in opening the case for the prosecution, said that the facts of the alleged crime were few and simple. In January last, Aminabai was living with her daughter Sakina, in the top floor of a house in Bhendy Bazaar, in Null Bazaar. With them dwelt Bismilla, sister of Sakina, and her husband, the accused. There were petty quarrels between Sakina and the accused, on money matters, as he did not pay them anything towards his, and his wife's keep. On the 30th of January last, there was an altercation between the accused and Sakina, with regard to the rent, when the accused used insulting and abusing language, and Sakina left the house in quest of a room elsewhere. Subsequently, she returned, and they, as usual, slept in the house. On the early morning of the next day, Bismilla disappeared from the house. The accused, who did not know of her absence, began to abuse Sakina and her mother, when the latter tried to go in search of her daughter, Bismilla. The accused prevented her from going and insisted on Sakina going to discover her sister. When Amina, with the intention of going out descended the stairs, the accused followed her, and it is alleged, struck her with some sharp weapon. Sakina heard a cry, and on going down found Amina injured in the abdomen and bleeding profusely. She was immediately carried upstairs and the police were informed. Amina was removed to the Sir J. J. Haspital, where after sometime she regained consciousness. Rao Bahadur Chunilal Setalwad, Third Presidency Magistrate, recorded her dying statement, in which she accused, her son-in-law, Cassum Mohomed, of stabbing her. Next morning Amina died. The same day about 10 o'clock the accused was arrested by the police and stains of blood were found on his pyjamas. The clothes were sent to the Government Chemical Analyser, who testified that the stains were of human blood.

The first witness, for the posecution, was Bismilla, a girl of fifteen, the daughter of Amina and wife of the accused. The prosecution then examined other witness including Rao Bahadur Chunilal Setalwad, Third Presidency Magistrate, Dr. La Font and Inspector Jones, who all testified to various facts connected with the Case. The witnesses were closely cross-examined by Mr. Binning. The defendant denied his guilt and in support of that an attempt was made to set up an alibi and witnesses were called to that effect.

The first witness for the defence testified to the accused being in his company on the day in question and that he did not leave him till next morning. The case was then adjourned.

POLICE COURTS.

ILLEGAL COCAINE.

On Saturday, at the Esplanade Police Court, Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, convicted a mendicant named Gumar Ghya of being found in possession of 3 grs. of illegal cocaine. The accused was arrested at Kumbarwada at 10 p m. on Friday and on search a packet of 3 grs. of cocaine was found hidden in his matted hair.

The accused said the policeman had pulled his hair and produced the packet pretending he had found it on accused's head. Eventually, however, he pleaded guilty to the charge and was fined Rs. 25 with the alternative of 5 days' rigorous imprisonment.

A PROFANE THIEF.

At the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. A. H. S. Aston Chief Presidency Magistrate, one Bhow was charged with the theft of a brass serpent's hood worth Rs. 2, used to ornament the idol of Mahadev in a temple at Gulalwadi.

The accused had been seen by a servant of the temple going away with the hood in his possession, and he was arrested and handed over to the police.

The accused said that he had had a quarrel with the complainant who in revenge had charged him with this crime.

He admitted two previous convictions for theft. The magistrate sentenced the accused to four months' rigorous imprisonment.

ANCHORING WITHOUT A LIGHT.

Oukree Makan, Tindal, was charged before Mr A. H. S Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, with having anchored his vessel off Sunk Rock without a light, at 7-40 p.m. on Friday. The accused pleaded guilty and was sentenced to a fine of Rs. 10.

Mrs. Malleson, widow of Colonel George Bruce Malleson, C.S.I., the historian of British India, died recently at Earl's Court-road, London. She was Marian Charlotte Battye, daughter by his first wife of the late Mr. George Wynyard Battye (who assumed the additional name of Cumming after his second marriage) and the only sister of the distinguished family of soldiers whose names are famous in the annals of the Indian Army. Of her ten brothers—all of them soldiers—four, Quintin, Wigram and Frederick (all of the Guides), and Legh Richmond Battye, of the Gurkhas, fell in action. A year after Colonel Malleson's death in 1898, Mr. Malleson received a Civil List pension of £100, in recognition of her husband's eminence as an Indian and military historian.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EXCELSIOR.

The packed houses at the Excelsior on Saturday and Sunday amply proved that Bombay audiences are quite willing to turn out when a really good entertainment is provided for them. The Cowen Costume Comedy Company is of a type too seldom seen in the East, depending on real music and good, honest fun without any of the vulgarity and suggestiveness which keep many from the theatre. That, indeed, is a point that the management of the Excelsior have always kept in view in their shows—it is always safe to take a lady there. The Cowen Company have an extensive repertoire, and they were able to present an entire change of programme on the two evenings, but hearing both of them only left one longing for more of the same kind. Mr. Cowen himself has a fine tenor voice which he can use with skill and effect, in both charusis and so los.

Miss Beryl Beresford is a sprightly, bewitching little soubrette, whose "insanciance" and dash in songs like "Captain Ginger" send the house into rapturous applause.

EDUCATION AT VANKANER.

STONE-LAYING OF LORD SYDENHAM HIGH SCHOOL.

The ceremony of laying the foundation-stone of the Lord Sydenham High School was performed on Thurday evening by Mr. J. Sladen, B.A., I. C. S., Agent to the Governor in Kathiawar, in the presence of a large gathering consisting of State officials, Bhayats and the nobility and gentry of the State. In a shamiana, tastefully decorated, a dais was erected, on which silver chairs were placed for Mr. Sladen, the Maharana Raj Saheb and Mr. Cowie, I. C. S., Personal Assistant to Mr. Sladen.

In requesting Mr.Sladen to lay the foundation-stone of the high school, the Maharana Raj Saheb sketched an outline of the school and detailed the measures undertaken for the spread of secondary and higher education. He said that while his State was under Government management, from 1881 to 1899, during His Highness minority the then State Manager, Mr. Chunilal Sarabhai, opened in 1886 an Anglo-Vernacular School, teaching up to the third standard. The number of students went on increasing and larger accommodation had to be provided for this school as well as the vernacular school in the town. The present building was, therefore, built in 1893, for both those institutions. The Anglo-Vernacular School was also raised, in due course, to a middle school.

After finishing the school course here, almost all the students had to leave off study as the subjects of the State are not very wealthy. His Highness assumed the full powers of his State in 1899 and soon realised the difficulty his subjects had in obtaining higher education. He would have remedied the matter sooner, but for a famine of unheard of magnitude and subsequent lean years. Knowing, however, that any retrenchment in the education department would set its back a long way, he not only preferred to leave it alone when considering reductions, but even gave it increased grants whenever they were urgently needed. In 1903 he raised the school to the status of a high school. The number of students was at present 225, which would be considered very satisfactory, when it was borne in mind that the population of the town was about 7,500 and of the State 32,653. His Highness had also thought it necessary to supplement the education obtainable at the school by affording facilities for receiving collegiate education. But here, too, the condition of his subjects was a stumbling-block. He had established, therefore, four scholarships each worth Rs. 10 per mensem in 1904. Since then he had established further scholarships for higher education in Medicine, Law, Engineering and Mechanics, and was proud to be able to say that he had graduates in his State service in most of those lines.

As the number of students in the high school was increasing it had become necessary to have a new building. In considering this question His Highness thought he could not do better than name the institution after his Excellency Lord Sydenham, their worthy Governor, who was an ardent lover of education, and had done so much to promote its interests in the presidency in all its branches. His excellency's keen solicitude for the welfare of the people placed under his charge, and his cordial and friendly relations with the Native States, had endeared him to princes and people alike.

MR. SLADEN'S SPEECH.

Mr. Sladen then proceeded to the place of the ceremony and after declaring the stone well and truly laid delivered his speech from which the following are extracts :—

The opportunity which has given me on this occasion is a special one. The building of a new high school is an event of some importance in itself. But this is to be a high school to which his Excellency Lord Sydenham has graciously allowed his name to be attached. Your appreciative remarks about his Excellency will, I am sure, give him great pleasure. Lord Sydenham will be leaving India immediately and I think I may say without fear of contradiction that there will be few who have known him or realised his share in the administration who do not wish that his stay in India might be prolonged. As you have observed, he has taken the profoundest interest in education and during his term of office much advance has been made.

I am sure the Ruler of this State will endeavour always to make and keep the new high school worthy of the name it bears.

Coming to the subject of education the speaker referred to the Bishop of Bombay's lecture entitled "The spirit of education" delivered about six weeks ago in Rajkot. The object of the address showed that education did not consist in imparting knowledge to the pupil but in training the pupil to acquire knowledge for himself. The ability on faculty was there in the child. It merely needed developing.

REQUIREMENTS IN A TEACHER.

The desire to learn is the first essential. But the desire has often to be awakened. Then the acquisition comes by observation and imitation and practice. In order to awaken and stimulate the desire to learn in the little child such methods as Kindergarten, picture studies, etc., had been introduced ; but they were all dead things unless the master had the power of instilling life into them. Again, unless the teacher could win the regard and admiration of his pupil, the desire to learn was stinted. The master must also be expert in the subject he was to teach, because a man who did not know his subject well could not see where the subject of imitation should begin and end.

Finally, the master must have the capacity of making the pupils think for themselves and of leading them on to investigate beyond the actual subject of the lesson. It was obvious from all this how peculiarly important the teacher's position was, especially when farther it was remembered that a pupil's character was being formed and that he was for a large portion of his time under the direct influence of the master.

Side by side with intellectual growth one begins to appreciate the statements that "It will be the schoolmaster as present so despised and often so apathetic, to whom will fall the solution of many of the moral problems now pressing upon us. Mr. Sladen said he was confident that the Raj Saheb would appreciate the immense importance attaching to the choice of a head of such an institution as the Anglo-Vernacular School would be.

THE PROBLEM IN KATHIAWAR.

In Kathiawar, as well as elsewhere, perhaps more so than elsewhere, the problem of the schoolmaster was being felt and had to be faced. Was it to be expected that the ordinary man who assumed the role of schoolmaster as a profession could be fit without training for such a task. The pay was so small that it was only those who could not secure more elsewhere adopted that term. But it would have to be admitted soon that schoolmasters could not be found readymade, or born to their work. Their position was so responsible that it was no more right or safe to place them without training in charge of children than to put a man in charge of a railway engine who had not been trained to its mechanism.

Mr. Sladen concluded :—"You will, I am sure, understand, Rai Sahib, that by these remarks I am not referring Vankaner more than any other place. In Vankaner the progress of education appears to receive great sympathy from you and you have been giving it constant and increasing support. But I have taken this opportunity of offering remarks upon the subject partly because I have recently learnt that, for the primary schools to which the Agency appoints masters, there are less than half appointed annually who have not had any kind of training, even the one year's training which seems the lowest timit of time in which a slight acquaintance can be formed with the difficulties that are before them partly because the karkaris informed me at our meeting on April 1, that they were about to consider the subject of the training colleges at Rajkot and the grants made by States to assist men and women to obtain training at those institutions. Both training colleges appear to deserve the warmest sympathy of all States."

In conclusion, Mr. Staden read the telegram of sympathy from the Private Secretary to his Excellency the Governor at Bombay.

The proceedings closed with three cheers for their Imperial Majesties, Lord Sydenham and Mr. Sladen.

BURMA COUNCIL.

DEMORALIZING FREQUENCY OF RACE MEETINGS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MAYMYO, Aprl. 6.

At yesterday's meeting of the Legislative Council at Government House, held under the presidency of the Lieutenant-Governor, and at which there was the same attendance as on Thursday, the Budget discussion took place.

The Hon. Mr. Maung Pe, in course of his speech, drew the Government's attention to the alarming increase of crime, attributing it in the main to gambling and club lotteries. He urged on Government the necessity of allowing a number of landowners in every large town to carry firearms as a sure preventive against crime.

The Hon. Mr. Mirza Hussein suggested that the whole of the 25 lakhs grant for communication be spent on the Tennassarim division, which, though the oldest British possession, was the worst off in that direction. He dwelt on the evils resulting frem the frequency of race-meetings in Rangoon to young men, who, after losing all their money, took to stealing jewellery to replay gambling debts. He urged Government to curtail the number of race meeting, whereby a serious source of demoralisation would be removed ; adding that such legislation there was more necessary than Bombay, the Punjab and United Provinces.

The Hon. Mr. Cowasjee congratulated the Government of India on the grant of 30 lakhs for communications, and expressed great satisfaction at the grant of 8 lakhs for a University in Burma, which was the only province under a Lieutenant Governor which did not possess such an institution.

BUILDINGS NEEDED.

H. H. the Lientenant-Governor in a lengthy speech, regretfully acknnowledged that the normal growth of the ordinary revenue still tended to fall short of the normal growth of ordinary expenditure. His Honour referred to the several pressing wants of the province in respect of buildings. He said that very few public buildings were permanent in character, the conditions under which the police were housed was a positive scandal, accomodation for lunatics were inadequate, jail accommodotion insufficient, and no provision had been made for the provision of a museum in the place of the old Phayre Museum demolished years ago. Twenty lakhs a year for fifteen years would make it possible to carry through the programme, involving an expenditure of three crores of rupees.

UNIVERSITY FOR BURMA.

In regard to the University, which had been under consideration for years, his Honour before his departure on leave, to submit the Government of India an improved scheme involving an initial expenditure of 20 lakhs, and an additional recurring expenditure of three lakhs, but did not consider Burma would be provided with a university worthy of that great province for a few years to come.

REFORM TO COME FROM STEWARDS.

His Honour, while sympathising with the hon. members who spoke on the question of gambling at race meetings and the prevalence of lotteries in clubs, hoped it would not be necessary for the Government to interfere with horse-racing in Rangoon as had been done in Bombay, and that the reform would come from the Stewards of the Rangoon Turf Club. There could be no doubt that in recent years the lottery had assumed alarming proportions in Burma, and his Honour had been considering remedial steps. His Honour thanked the hon. members for their kind wishes in expressing great regret at his inability to complete the period of his office without a break and expressed his satisfaction at being able to make over the reins of Government in the safe hands of Sir George Shawe.

This closed the sessions of the Council.

The Members of the Council were entertained to a dinner on Friday night at Government House.

BHAVNAGAR NEWS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BHAVNAGAR, April 5.

Mr. Sladen, Agent to the Governor in Kathiawar, arrived here this morning. The Dewan, Mr. Tribhovandas, with other distinguished officers of the State, assembled at the station to receive him. Mr. Sladen was escorted to the Panwadi's bungalow. He will motor down to Gopnath on Monday, thence to Mahuva, and will proceed to Port Albert Victor and Jafarabad.

BHAVNAGAR, April 4.

Our correspondent writes :—The trains in Wadhwan junction are now being worked under the interlocking system, which was introduced on the 1st instant. There are about twenty-five signals operated from a patent electric control-box in the station-master's office. Signals cannot be lowered from a cabin unless the stationmaster draws out the button for the particular line on which he wishes to receive a train. On the 1st and 2nd instant the points refused to work, and the hitch resulted in all trains starting more than an hour late.

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FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

(*Continued from page* 6.)

Briand, was called to the Elysee and asked to form a Cabinet. Only under the present extraordinary circumstances can such a Ministry be imaginable. Usually the Leader of the Opposition is invited to take up power, and in this case M. Clemenceau was the natural candidate, but no Cabinet under him could live an hour before the present Chamber. M. Briand was overthrown absolutely on a question of policy, and amongst those most active in their opposition were two members of M. Poincare's Cabinet, who repeatedly upheld electoral reform, but at present are opposed to it—and now another member of his own Cabinet is entrusted with the task of governing. It appears certain that by tacit consent—if it can be obtained—the question of electoral reform will be dropped during the present Parliament, and the Government will devote their energies, first and foremost, to military reorganisation, and secondly to various other sufficiently urgent questions, leaving the next elections to decide the majority in the Chamber, the new Chamber and Senate to come to what agrrement they best can. Though electoral reform is doubtless a matter of great interest, especially to the deputies, and most of all to the Radical-Socialists, public feeling is much more intent on military and educational progress, and now that the Combists have wreaked their personal vengeance on M. Briand, and have postponed the evil day for themselves, they may hesitate before provoking the nation by obstructing measures of vital necessity. Consequently there is some probability of an armed truce on electoral reform for the next year or so, and on the continuation of the national policy, inaugurated by M. Poincare, carried on by M. Briand. If. M. Barthou succeeds in forming a Ministry, M. Pichon will certainly take Foreign Affairs, a fact which in itself will guarantee sound international relations. MM. Dupuy, Klotz, and David may remain in the same positions as now, and at the War Office and the Admiralty either Etinne Thomson or else some general and admiral, perhaps Pau and Lapeyrere, may be appointed. Under the firm guidance of M. Poincare, confidence is expressed that a Ministry will be formed before the end of the week.

THE POWERS AND THE ALLIES.

The recommendations of the Powers with regard to the terms put forward by the Allies are being communicated to Turkey as well as to the Balkan Governments. So far as can be gathered diplomatic quarters in London have so far no indication of the line that will be followed by the Allies, and in Balkan circles it is stated that nothing has been received from the allied Governments. It is understood that informally advice is being tendered to the Allies as to the necessity for moderation in their demands, and that a mere desire to bargain would not be favourably regarded in view of the fact that the mediation of the Powers has been accepted and that the Allies are not now negotiating with Turkey. In view of the communications that are doubtless passing between the Balkan capitals no reply is expected for some days, and no development is looked for until after the next meeting of Ambassadors on Tuesday next.

News which has leaked through about the damage done in the recent bombardment of the civil part of Skutari, including the Austrian Consulate and Catholic monasteries, has caused great indignation in Vienna, and the newspapers employ a menacing tone towards Montenegro. The suspicion is freely expressed that the Montenegrins, in the spirit of the dog in the manger, realising that they will not get Skutari, are determined to destroy the town. It is stated in diplomatic quarters here that strong representations will be immediately made to Cetinje, to be followed by naval measures it necessary. Matters are rendered worse by an incident to a Hungarian coast steamer, the Skodra, which apparently has been seized by Montenegrins or Servians at Medua and, according to one account, compelled to act as a transport for Servians.

BULGARIA'S CASE STATED.

In Bulgarian quarters the view is held that the proposal of the Powers to subsititute the Enos-Midia line (thus preserving the Dardanelles to Turkey) as the new frontier between Turkey and Bulgaria, instead of the Rodosto-Midia line proposed by the Allies, is regarded as almost an impossible one. It is contended that in putting forward Rodosto-Midia as the new boundary, Bulgaria was not influenced by political considerations. She regarded this line as being urgently necessary in view of the extensive trade of Bulgaria with Constantinople and Asia Minor. She also chose it for military reasons, in view of the comparative shortness of the frontier, as proposed by Bulgaria, from the Black Sea to the Sea of Marmora, requiring the employment of fewer frontier forces than would be necessary in the case of Enos. The Bulgarian objections to the line as now proposed by the Powers may be cited as follows:—In the first place, it would leave to Turkey the battlefields of Chorlu and the adjacent military area where so much Bulgarian blood and treasure has been spent. Secondly, and more important, the territory at the Enos end of the proposed boundary consists of large, low-lying, and inundated areas, access to which is difficult. The third and greatest objection of all is that the line proposed by Europe would run so close to the railway between Adrianople and Dedeagatch (Bulgaria's only means of access to the Ægean Sea and to the region between Dedeagatch and Salonika) as seriously to menace that important line of communication. Further, the acceptance by the Allies of the frontier now proposed by the Powers would necessitate the withdrawal of a large portion of the Bulgarian army from towns now occupied by them, and the handing over of this region to the Turks. This would be regarded by bulgaria as a grave danger to the population of the these places.

It is also pointed out that, so far as the Sea of Marmora is concerned, it would appear to make no material difierence to the political situation whether Bulgaria occupied Rodosto or if she were only a few miles behind that place, as she would be on the Enos-Midia line, because, with the fortresses of Adrianople and Kirk Killisse in Bulgarian hands, there would be nothing to prevent her at any time from going to the Sea of Marmora. So far as purely strategical objections are concerned, no doubt these could be got over by Bulgaria agreeing not to maintain a fleet on the Sea of Marmora.

GERMANY AND BRITAIN'S AERIAL NEGLECT.

Mr. Churchill's naval pronouncement has been given a good reception in most quarters in Berlin, though in the various sections of the Press one detects different reasons for satisfaction. Undoubtedly there is some surprise that Mr. Churchill is satisfied with five instead of six battleships but there is much greater surprise at the absence for the provision of an aerial fleet exclusively destined for naval purposes. It may be remembered that it has long been announced that most of the extra £12,000,000 that will be added to Germany's naval budget this year will be spent on aerial equipment. As regards the battleships, naval experts consider that Mr. Churchill has to some extent been influenced by Radical interpretations of the statement by Admiral von Tirpitz, Minister of Marine, concerning the acceptability of the ten to sixteen ratio in Anglo-German battleship strength. The fact that Mr. Churchill's offer was made subject to conditions which had been materially altered before Admiral von Tirpitz announced that it would be acceptable—a fact which has scarcely been clearly explained to the public here—had undoubtedly led many to give credence to the recent English forecast of six battleships. Hence their satisfaction, which is by no means diminished by reading the criticisms of the British Opposition on this point. The "Lokalanzeiger," ignoring what has happened since Mr. Churchill made his offer, interprets the present proposals as an adherence to it. As regards the unspent money voted for shipbuilding, the "Lokalanzeiger" states that this is a proof that it is impossible under present circumstances for England to build more ships. The "Tageblatt" says :—"We cannot see how England can fail to be satisfied with Mr. Churchill's proposals, since with the inclusion of the Malaya, the New Zealand, the Australia, and the promised additions from South Africa, England is assured of a considerable margin of safety about the ten to sixteen ratio." A wave of optimism coming from London produced a further improvement on the Bourse to-day. The "Tageblatt," in pleading for more regard for the rights of civilisations than for brute force, says it is convinced that England will reserve to herself the decision when to make use of her Fleet and still more when she will lend military assistance.

In military quarters it is announced that in additon to the military aerial centres already mentioned, centres will be created at Wiesbaden, Mannheim, Graudenz, Darmstadt, and Hanover. The difference between the Breslau Municipality and the War Office has apparently been settled. Breslau has now undertaken to provide a military aerial centre as the result of the modification of the War Office's proposals.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

APPOINTMENTS, POSTINGS, &c.

Captain W. D. Keyworth, I. M. S. appointed to Medical charge of 12th Pioneers.

Captain W. H. B. Salmon, S. & T. Corps, is posted to Belgaum.

Lieutenant P. J. R. Wigley, 90th Punjabis, is appointed Assistant Political Agent, Mahi Kantha.

Lieutenant W. J. Nance, 81st Pioneers, to be Station Staff Officer Belgaum.

REGIMENTAL.

107th Pioneers. Lieut C. A. Shute to be Quarter Master.

2nd Sappers and Miners. Lieut: W. E. Kidner, R. E. to be Offg: Company Commander No. 12 Field Company.

81st Pioneers. Capt: A. C. A. Thackwell, to be Offg: Double Company Commander Lieut: S. G. Fraser, to be Offg: Quarter Master.

31st Punjabis. Capt: G. T. Dennys to be Adjutant.

The undermentioned Officers have been granted leave:—Lieut. Aga Cassim Shah, A. D. C. to the G. O. C. 6th Division, 5 months ex India ; Major C. D. Mears, M. V. O. 8th Cavalry 3 months in India; Lieut. K. J. Walker, 32nd Lancers 4 months ex India; Colonel W. C. Barratt, C.B., D.S.O., 5th Light Infantry 3 months in India ; Capt. C. S. Stooks, 5th Light Infntry 3 months in India ; Lieut. W. D. Hale, 5th Light Infantry 3 months in India; Lieut. F. O. Mackenzie, 7th Rajputs 3 months in India ; Lieut. N. L. Mitchell,-Carruthers, 30th Panjabis 3 months in India; Capt. A. C. Littledale, 92nd Battery R. F. A. 2 months 15 days in India ; Capt. G. W. Kenny, 1st Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers, 9 months ex India; Lieut. J. J. Kirkpatrick, Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers, 1 Year ex India; Capt. W. L. S. Meiklejohn, 106th Pioneers, 6 months to Persia; Capt A. D. Murray, R. G. A. 3 months in India; Capt. H. D. Moore, Adjutant Sind Volunteer Rifles, 7 months ex India; Capt. C. N. Keene, 29th Punjabis, 3 months in India.

The undermentioned Officers have been granted extensions of leave. Capt. I. Mac Ivor, 39th Central India Horse, 6 months Medical Certificate. Capt. A. Gale, Army Remount Depot, to 23rd October 1913, Medical Certificate.

Orders have been issued for a number of lances of a new pattern to be issue to lancer regiments at home for trial and report. The new lance is slightly longer and not so weighty as the standard pattern at present in use, it is understood. The recanting of the Army Council on this point has given much satisfaction to cavalry men who still see in the lance one of the best weapons that the cavalry men possess. Its rehabilitate is generally credited to Sir John French, who is a well advocate of the lance as a weapon for irregular warfare.

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Same Ingredients,
according to the
Same Secret Process
as of old and by the
Same Chartreux Monks
who used to make them in France, previous to their expulsion.

CURRENT INDIAN NEWS.

Mrs. Whitehead, wife of the Bishop of Madras, has been summoned to England on account of the serious illness of her mother, Mrs. Duncan.

The Government of India have sanctioned a grant of Rs. 35,000 for anti-malarial measures at Palwal in the Punjab.

The ninth annual report of the Indian People's Famine Trust which was issued on the 5th inst., shows that the endowment fund stands at Rs. 2,810,000 as in last year.

In connection with the resolutions passed by the Sanitary and Malaria Conference, held at Madras in November last, which have now been communicated to the local Governments, the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab has decided that a small provincial Sanitary Conference shall assemble in Lahore shortly before the Government leaves for the hills. Mr. Fenton will preside.

At a recent meeting of the Indian Research Fund, held at Delhi, it was decided among other matters that Major E. D. W. Greig, I.M.S., should continue his cholera-enquiry for another year. Captain Mackie, I. M. S. will proceed with the inquiry into "kala azar"; Captain Cunningham I.M. S., will undertake an enquiry into the prevalence of dysentry in Bengal Jails and the Andamans; and Major Hutchinson. I M.S., will take up the bacteriological analysis of water.

The Sind Dinner in London, which was inaugurated eleven years ago, will take place this year at he Cafe Royal in Regent Street on the 3rd June, the King's birthday and the evening before Derby Day. Colonel Boughey C. S. I., (late R. E.) will preside. All members of the Sind Club and all gazetted officers who have served in Sind are eligible to join the club and any other gentlemen connected with the province are also welcome, subject to election by the committee. All members of the Quetta Club and all gazetted officers who have served or are serving in Baluchistan are also welcome.

The extermination of stray dogs by the Calcutta Police seems, says the "Empire" to have upset the balance of things somewhat inasmuch as it has deprived the pariah cat —of which there is in this city a goodly number—of a natural enemy. Hence, although Calcutta is suffering less from a plague of mangy half-starved dogs in the streets, one's slumbers are seriously disturbed by a chorus of full-voiced cats. The ordinary missiles that come to hand in the night watches do little real execution and any cat knocked off the compound wall by a boot in the chest will, probably only remove to a darker spot and howl all the harder in revenge. It will not be before it is needed if the police, as we hear, are talking steps to mitigate this latest nuisance and to eliminate the local Thomas-cats.

The first motor-car built in England for state purposes is about to be despatched to His Highness the Nizam of Hyderabad. The car has been specially designed for touring in India. Painted a bright canary yellow, with gold and black lines, all the fittings of the luxurious vehicle are silver, and a C. A. V. dynamo supplies the electric installation. In front there are four powerful lamps, the horn is of the boa constrictor pattern, and armorial bearings in colour are on the doors and the back panel. The body is surmounted by a dome roof, on top of which is a silver turban, and around the roof is a silver scroll rail to the edge of the canopy. The upholstery is of yellow silk brocade, with silk curtains, and there is seating accommodation for five persons and two on the driving seat.

An interesting demonstration in the hand-curing of Para rubber was given a few days ago at the Experiment Station, Peradeneya, Ceylon, by Mr. H. A. Wickham, in the presence of the Agricultural staff. Mr. Wickham showed that it was quite possible for the small land-owner in the rubber districts to cultivate the Para tree and to convert the latex into rubber with very remunerative results. Hitherto, the owner of only a few trees has been unable to profit by them, as the possible production was too small to justify the cost of the machinery necessary for curing the latex. The method of curing shown by Mr. Wickham was that still employed by the Indians on the Amazon and needs no apparatus except a simple clay furnace. The Director of Agriculture has arranged for a series of demonstrations of the system for the benefit of village agriculturists.

The management of the East Indian Railway have prepared a most ingenious map of part of Europe, showing the East Indian Railway line on the same scale. The starting point is Rome, which is supposed to represent Howrah, and Indian stations are marked along the route, such as Burdwan, Asansol, Bankipore, Moghul Serai, Benares, Allahabad, and so on. Jubbulpore is showd near Toulouse. Paris is between Agra and Shikkohabad. Delhi is on the north coast of France, and London is between Kalka and Simla. The route travels over four railways, and the course of the line is not unlike the East Indian, including the Loop Line, and the Jubbulpore extension from Allahabad. The entire distance is 1,191-1-2 miles; and the time occupied by the mail train to cover the distance from Rome to London is 43 hours; while from Howrah, via Kalka to Simla, is 1,126 miles, and the time occupied by the Punjab mail to cover the distance is 35 hours. The comparisons of distance and time are thus greatly in favour of the East Indian Railway.

Some three years ago, the result mainly of the visit to India of the Hon. Mrs. Charlton, nearly £100 was raised to further the work in this country of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals and during the last two hot seasons inspectors have patrolled the Rawalpandi-Kashmir and Dalhousie roads. The available funds are now exhausted and an appeal is made through the Press for public assistance in order that the good work may be continued. Though there were 400 prosecutions on the Murree Road alone during last season, it is stated that the activities of the Society's representative has been more preventive than punitive, and the opinion is expressed that the ilt-treatment of animals is mainly due to ignorance. The protection of dumb animals is a work which needs no recommendation, but those who have seen the improvement effected on the roads in question may be reminded that they can assist is not only by supplying the funds needed (to Miss Dallas, at Lahore) to enable the inspection to continue, but by refusing to allow their tongas and carts to be overloaded, or their cattle overdriven, during the trying hot weather.

THIS AND THAT.

The most picturesque, and also by far the saddest quarter in all Bombay is the street of the lost Japanese. I made its acquaintance for the first time quite accidently, when driving out to Byculla, and, for a moment, felt foolishly uncomfortable. That sensation, however, at once gave way to a keen astonishment at the visual fascination of the scene. Imagine a narrow tortuous lane bounded on either side by tiny doll-like houses each possessing a first-floor balcony. From every upper window, hang the dearest little coloured lanterns imaginable, which shedding their fairy beams create an atmosphere of oriental mystery. And then the women! There they remain night after night leaning over their verandah rails, waiting, waiting patiently. Chattering like birds with a terrible imitation gaiety, they eagerly scan the passers-by, their painted faces twisted in an artificial smile of welcome. In pretty broken English they plead for custom, shamelessly competing like bidders at an auction. Wonderful, is it not, how cheerful they are following such an occupation, and how very successfully they cloak the sordid truth under an apparently spontaneous show of joyfulness? And so it goes on, day after day, year in year out, this cruel life of degradation. As Ella Wheeler Wilcox, referring to this curse of the chrysanthemum, concludes some noble lines, "The pity of it!" Would not a passing glimpse of this place teach some of us a wholesome lesson? If we did not feel a little the better for it, I think, we should be less than human.

Some clever person recently wrote to one of the papers suggesting, that a performer with alleged magnetic properties which make her impossible to lift should be examined by a committee of lady-doctors, presumably in order to discover whether she had any weight concealed about her clothing. Ladies perhaps, but why doctor? I should have thought that any ordinary woman without medical training who had eyes to see, would very soon establish the absence or presence of surreptitiously hidden lead. And, even if a doctor be considered necessary, why should it be a lady doctor? Since when have females developed such an extraordinary modesty that they object to the ministrations of male practitioner? Except for attendance upon 'purdha' ladies, forbidden to the eyes of the masculine stranger, I have little use for the skirted sawbones. Women are by nature of a callous temperament, and when invested with the power of unlimited butchery, have a pitiless disregard for their patients' agony. That this is no rash statement is amply proved by the popularity of the nursing profession amongst girls. Why is it that in the sick room they are so immeasurably superior to men? It is because they are constitutionally hard-hearted, and can, with equanimity, contemplate for hours on end a person afflicted with the most loathsome diseases, or writhing in pain as the result of terrible injuries. Nothing of this kind seems to affect them, and with the greatest serenity they continue to perform their duties entirely oblivious of the horrible significance of their surrounding. No mere man, with his more sympathetic imagination, could so calmly and cheerfully as a woman, proceed for long with such dreadful tasks.

Now that the performance of 'Jack Straw' by Bombay Amateurs in aid of the relation of the victims of the 'Perseus' disaster are over, there can be no harm done to the cause of charity by mentioning that certain persons were very much shocked by the tone and wording of the play. Surely these critically-minded people must have been exceedingly thin-skinned if they found therein anything offensive to either ear or eye. It is true that the piece depends for its capacity to amuse upon its vulgarity; vulgarity, however, is very different to nastiness, and to be shocked implies the presence of the latter, an allegation, which I think in this case, it would be impossible to sustain. Fault may have been found perhaps with the mild swearing of Mrs. Parker Jennings; but that, judging from the laughter it created in the stalls received little condemnation from the majority of the more delicately natured section of the audience. The colloquial 'dam' or more resonant 'damnation' is heard far too often amongst the 'haute monde' too provoke much pricking of the ears, and the most stiff-necked puritans in society would cause some surprise if they had the courage to express a serious disapproval of the harmless term ladies, strange to relate, have been heard to use it! The naughty things, how well they know the piquante effect of a petulant 'dam' when uttered forcefully by pretty lips! How many swains, I wonder, have been brought to instant subjection by those cute little damsels who, with pretended indignation, make an appropriate use of the [wicked" swear-word? I am afraid, it must be admitted, a very large number!

We have heard such an enormous amount said in praise of the new Governor that it is possible, he will have some difficulty in living up to his reputation. No representative of the crown for some considerable time has had his advent preceded by so many preliminary puffs, and it will be sad indeed, if, to any great extent, the expectations of the optimistic fail to materialise. It is to be hoped, at any rate, that his name for kindness and good sportsmanship will not be unduly taken advantage of by designing persons, who wish to advance their own special interests. "Give a dog a bad name and you might as well hang him," may be very true; but, on the other hand, give a man a good one, and there is great danger that through sheer boredom at the unwelcome attentions of fawning trodies he may hang himself. This is the kind of conversation one has been listening to for the last month—"Oh yes, the new Governor—thoroughly good sort I hear! Does things well! Going to hunt I believe!! Just ordered a lot of saddles, also polo ponies!!! Got excellent A.D. C.'s, two fine polo players and cricketers!!!! He has pretty taste in nines!!!!!"—and so on. Bah! That kind of nauseating chit-chat makes one tired. A certain bombastic know-all has dubbed the new comer an incompetent fellow who leaves everything to his subordinates? Incompetent may be, but surely not a fool, if realising his limitations, he is prepared to accept and follow the advice of persons on the spot, who, through long residence and experience, have acquired the necessary knowledge to give a sensible judgment on questions of importance.

B.

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SCIENCE NOTES.

A high-tension wire in the spray above a dam recently became so loaded with ice as to stretch and sag until it was down almost to the water. Ice hung upon it in a sheet like an apron, thickest in the middle like a thin crescent moon. A power-house employee suggested shooting it off with small shot which could not injure the wire. Standing some distance below, so that the shot scattered widely, he broke off the ice in sections of two or three feet until the wire was entirely clean.

A distinguished British electrical engineer announces some very promising experiments in obtaining higher efficiency for the steam turbine, so increasingly employed in electric generating plants. The new method consists in re-superheating the steam after it has passed through one of the stages of the turbine, and using high temperature, the latter being rendered possible by coating the steel blading with sheet nickel. A 5,000-killowatt steam-turbine generator on this system was found to consume only 7 pounds of steam per shaft horse-power, and a still better performance is expected, namely, 6 pounds of steam per horse-power, or a thermal efficiency of 24 per cent.

It is reported that telephoning over a bare iron submarine cable has been accomplished by the invention of an Englishman. Using ordinary telephone apparatus, clear-speech transmission was obtained, and even the loud speaking reproduction of a phonograph record, over eleven miles of this uninsulated cable. From present advices it appears that a thin layer of hydrogen on the surface of the immersed conductor, supplied electrolytically by a polarizing or "pilot" current performs the function of the usual dielectric —certainly an ideally cheap insulation. Another advantage claimed is the elimination of electrostatic capacity—a very important point where long-distance submarine telephony is concerned.

Internal combustion engines utilizing furnace gases are increasingly employed in Europe. A large mining and metallurgical works in the north of France has decided to use the gas from 160 recently-built coke furnaces to obtain power for operating electric motors and lights about the works and in the surrounding district. Two methods of developing power from gas fuel are to be used. Burning the gas under steam boilers, which, in turn, supply steam turbine generators, and piping the gas direct to internal-combustion engines. When completed the latter plant will consist of six generator units each of 12,000-kilowatts capacity. A gas holder of 15,000 cubic feet capacity will serve to tide over any temporary failure of the gas supply.

The new power line which runs for 85 miles from the Swiss hydraulic plant of Olten-Gosgen in order to bring current to the extensive Ronchamp coal mines in east France is of interest from the fact that it crosses three countries, that is, Switzerland, Germany (Alsace) and France. It is also a good example of the modern use of current for lighting and motors in coal mines, and this is in fact on the increase in Europe. The present mines are located in the coal district near Belfort and not far from the German frontier. About 6,000 horse-power in the shape of three-phase current will be brought over the pole line, using 70,000 volts. High steel towards are a noteworthy feature of the line, and the span is an unusually long one of 650 feet.

A German inventor Grimmeisen claims to have found a method for using wireless waves in the best manner for lighting up distant lamps, either electric or gas lamps, by the use of an accurately tuned wireless receiver at each lamp so that it is sensitive to only one wave pitch and no others. The wireless waves act upon a receiver combined with a local relay for working an electro-magnetic switch so as to turn on the current or gas as the case may be. This idea is in itself not a new one, as we are already familiar with wireless-distant control devices, but the originality lies in the close tuning of the receivers so that only a given way frequency will work them. The device will thus be a valuable one for seacoast lights, and especially for light buoys. Before this, sea cables were run from the buoys to short to bring the current, but such cables need to be very strong so as to stand the severe strain of the waves. On the new plan, a battery can be used in the buoy, and the current be turned on by wireless.

An International Phytogeographical Excursion Across the United States—evidently inspired by the great success of transcontinental geographic tour of last summer—is now being organized, a preliminary announcement on the subject having been issued by Prof. H. C. Cowles, of the University of Chicago, and Prof. F. E. Clements, of the University of Minnesota. The excursion is to begin at Chicago about August 1st, and close at New York about October 5th, 1913. Well-known typical forms of vegetation will be inspected along the route, and several universities and other institutions of botanical interest will be visited.

Lieut. Graetz, the German traveller, who gained fame by crossing Africa first in a motor-car and then in a motor-boat, is now trying to finance a scheme for sailing over New Guinea in an airship for the purpose of exploring the little-known interior of that island. The proposal has been well received in Germany. A similar plan for exploring New Guinea was proposed two or three years ago by Dr. Kurt Wegener, but never came to anything.

The composition of India ink—a mixture of ivory-black and a colloidal substance such as fish-glue, causes drawing, diagrams or designs made with it to run and blur when wet or even dampened by the moisture of the air. This is a serious disadvantage in many cases, especially for industrial purposes. "Les Annales" suggests a remedy which makes the ink practically indelible. This is to brush the design when made with a solution of 20 grammes of postassium bichromate and 20 grammes of bichromate of ammonia in 100 grammes of water.

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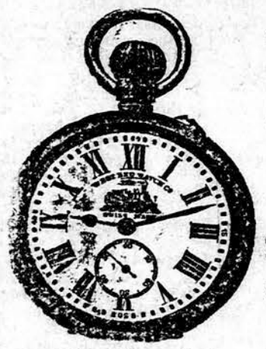
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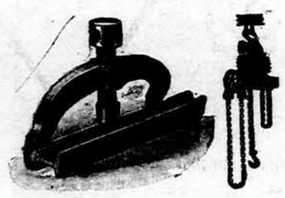

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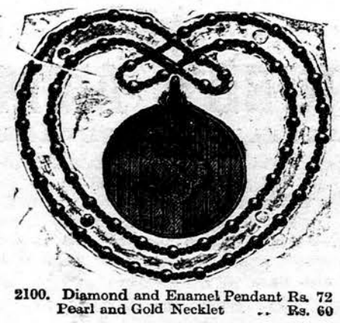

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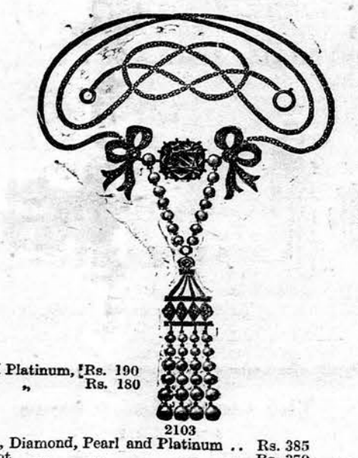

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